New-York Daily Times.

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from the effects of these misfortunes, at Williamsburg about a year ago.

These Plates have never returned to the house that engraved them, and we should like to know what Mr. CHARLES WOOD did with them! We do not know this gentleman—who he was, or where he is. We hope, however, that, if he sees this, he will turn up, and tell us what became of these plates. Did he deliver them to the Bank at Havre de Grace? If he did, they probably, at the failure, fell into the receiver's hands, and he can shift his responsibility by them upon that gentleman, who, we hope, will answer the question—What became of these plates?

But while this question is unanswered, the party that took these plates from the Engraver's custody, if it cares measure answerable for the spurious Ten Dollar Note of the Agricultural Bank, Pittsfield, just put into circulation; for the Plate in question, *as Grace Bank has been allowed*, is that it is *that precisely from "Agricultural" counterfeits!*

Here we discover the source of the most dangerous species of counterfeit money. The case of the Havre de Grace Bank is not solitary. There are many similar—where Banks have taken their plates from the custody of the Engraver, and have lost them; or, having no further use for them, have sold them to the highest bidder!

It illustrates the truth of our remark, that Banks do not fully appreciate the sacred character of their plates, and are neither fit nor competent to take them into their own hands.

If the Havre de Grace plates had never been taken from the engraver, these counterfeits would never have appeared. The engravers would have destroyed the plates the moment the Bank failed.

We are now interested to know how the Havre de Grace plates were altered, as well as how all others, in like circumstances, are altered, and who alters them.

A Large Amount of Counterfeit Money Found.

Some boys, while at play, yesterday afternoon, in the mahogany yard of Messrs. SMITH & DALTON, corner of Vesey and Washington streets, discovered secreted a leather traveling bag, which, on being opened, was found to contain $1,024 in counterfeit plates, coin dies, a vial of nitrate of silver, and three books explanatory of the mode of coin counterfeiting in all its parts. The coin, $912 of which was $1, $5 and $ dollar gold pieces, and the balance in silver quarters, was evidently of recent manufacture, a part of it was put in a partial rough state, but much of it, including all the silver, was so neatly executed as to be almost mistaken for genuine. The books found are entitled *The Mechanics Own Book*, *Gamer's Bankers Handbook*, and *Valuable Secrets*. The last named is dated 1795 on the imprint, and is somewhat the worse of usage. All the property found was placed in the charge of the Fifth Ward Police, who are on the alert to find the owner.

☞ The Financial Editor of the *Evening Post*, says, "The dies should be the property of the Banks for which they are cut." Now dies are not *stamps*, like iron pots, or engine bed-plates, as the *Post* supposes them to be. They are very delicate and expensive cuttings; executed by the skillful "graver" of an artist, or by the sensitive "tool" of a geometric lathe—a complicated and ingenious machine, which works with the apparent intelligence of a thinking being. These dies are the property of the engraver—the direct result of his capital and skill; and when the *Post* suggests that they should not be "allowed" to remain in the engraver's hands, after they have been employed in making a Bank-Note Plate, he is as sensible as would be one of his readers, who would not "allow" the editor to retain possession of his pen, presses and printing materials, after having used them in getting out his paper; lest he should use the same "dies" to get out another paper, resembling the one which his patron has just purchased for four cents!

Marine Disasters.

Pilot-boat *Phantom*, ashore near the south end of the Woodlands, N. J., is so badly damaged that her owners consider her not worth saving, and have determined to strip her. She was a rather old boat, and had been in active service about fourteen years.

Pilot boat *Jesse*, No. 10, is now at the Navy Dock, B. E., getting repairs of damages received while lying alongside the packet ship *Thornton*, at anchor outside Sandy Hook, near the Bar, in the heavy blow from northwest of the night of the 15th inst. Her inboard bulwarks, chain plates and her rigging were carried away; also some of the planking on the same side stove in, beside being more or less strained elsewhere alow and aloft.

Ferry boat *Brooklyn*, of the Union Ferry Company, was taken into the Sectional Dock on Saturday forenoon, to repair damages received by the ice, one of her rudders having been carried away, some of the arms and buckets of the wheels broken, and a portion of the copper stripped off. All the ferry-boats, it is said, have had their wheels more or less damaged in the same way by the ice. The repairs on the boat *Lowndes*, of the same Company, which was some time ago run into by the steamer *Metropolis*, are nearly completed, and she will soon come into service.

In a letter from Capt. CARMAN, at Lunenburg, N. J., to Messrs. JOHNSON & HIGGINS, which they received on Saturday, it is stated that the bark *Echo*, ashore there, is in a favorable predicament for being got off. All the cargo, except 1,200 bushels of corn and some iron, has been taken out. The corn is all loose in the hold, and not much chance of saving until she is pumped out. The pumps are at present choked with corn, and the water in them frozen. She lays well to be hauled off, and is not supposed to be pilged, as the water is higher inside than it is out. Before going ashore her masts were cut away, and a large part of her cargo, with all anchors and cables, hove overboard. The following is the schedule of her cargo landed on the beach: 8 sixty-gallon casks beer, 5 bbls. do., 600 bbls. flour, 6 boxes dry goods, 125 bbls. alum and lamphlack, 12 bundles leather.

United States surveying schooner *Guthrie*, which went into Little Egg Harbor in distress about the 20th ult., and was abandoned, was saved, and has been brought on here by Capt. KENNEY, of Little Egg Harbor. She now lies at the Navy-Yard. There was on her a policy of insurance for $6,500.

Returned.

The ship *Ellen Austin*, GARRICK, hence for Liverpool Jan. 14, returned to port on Saturday, having been seriously damaged in the gales of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. Jan. 6, lat. 38° 56', lon. 72° 45', while lying-to in a gale from E. S. E. to E. N. E., received a hurricane from N. and W., which knocked the vessel down, blew away the sails, swept decks, half filled the cabin and forecastle with water, started stem and wood ends, shifted cargo, and was otherwise damaged; had eleven feet of water in the hold. Several of the men were frostbitten, and others with the officers were seriously hurt. 6th inst., lat. 39° 15', long. 73° 30', spoke brig *Sarah Peters*, from Demerara for New-York; was damaged in the same gale.

Sound Steamers.

The Norwich boat arrived here on Saturday morning at about 6:30, the Fall River steamer at 7:15, and the Stonington at 8 o'clock.

Determined Attempt to Murder.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 19.

Yesterday a presentment was found against Dr. RICHARD BARNUM, by the Grand Jury of Baltimore County Circuit Court, for assaulting with intent to kill ELIZHA WOOD. As far as we could learn, the facts are these: On Tuesday Dr. BARNUM went to the house of Mr. WOOD and commenced abusing his family, whereupon Mr. WOOD told him he would suffer no man to abuse either him or his family, and more particularly in his own house, and ordered him to leave the premises, remarking at the time that he would be even with him yet. The next morning Dr. B. secreted himself behind a hedge not far from the residence of Mr. WOOD, armed with a double-barreled gun. He had not been in that position long before Mr. WOOD emerged from his dwelling, but had not walked far before he discerned the Dr. with a double-barreled gun pointed towards him, and the next instant the gun was discharged, the contents lodging in his right arm. Mr. WOOD turned and fled towards the house, remarking that he was shot but not killed, when the fowl villain discharged the other barrel, the lead penetrating his back; but finding that he was still foiled in his murderous attempt, he dropped his gun and started in pursuit, with a revolver in one hand and a bowie knife in the other; luckily Mr. WOOD succeeded in reaching his dwelling before the assassin caught up to him.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Efforts to concentrate the National Know-Nothing Vote on Campbell.

The Anti-Nebraska Men Firm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

We have rumors to-night of secret efforts to concentrate the National Know-Nothing vote on LEWIS D. CAMPBELL. It cannot be accomplished if attempted.

The true Anti-Nebraska men are firmer than ever for BANKS. Money to pay expenses during the siege is flowing in from their respective districts, and more coming. They are determined to await the Administration's time.

The American and Republican Caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday unanimously sustained the Pennsylvanians who are voting for BANKS.

PARKER H. FRENCH yesterday withdrew his credentials as Nicaraguan Minister, and left for New-York. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

The Senate was not in Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution that during the calling of the roll no debate or personal explanation be in order, and that this rule, and the rule limiting members to ten minutes in debate, shall not be suspended, except by the unanimous consent of the House. He thought the House had degenerated into a mere debating society. Voting was more likely to end in an election than discussion, because the latter only serves to inflame parties and factions, thus increasing the difficulty.

The resolution was adopted, and the House proceeded to vote.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Banks	94	Richardson	69
Fuller	61	Pennington	8
L. D. Campbell	3	Porter	1
Foster	1		

Necessary for a choice, 102.

Messrs. QUITMAN, of Miss., and GROW, of Pa., made speeches, one defending the South, and the other the North, concerning the Slavery question.

Mr. COLFAX gave a history of the adoption of the plurality rule in 1849, saying that before its adoption eight similar propositions came from the Democrats and one from the Whigs. The Democrats then claimed to have a majority, but owing to dissatisfaction in their ranks, they could not all unite on a candidate for Speaker. The Republicans are now in the same predicament, and I see no benefit in the rule. The Democrats denounced the Whigs then as bitterly as they do the Republicans now.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Va., said if this was a mere squabble between National Parties, he should have no serious objection to the plurality rule; but the old Whig Party was white as snow compared with the crimson guilt (politically speaking) of the Republican Party. When he saw that the adoption of the plurality rule must result in the election of a sectional candidate for Speaker, he considered he would be justified in standing here till the crack of doom in resisting it.

Mr. BAYLOR, of Tenn., expressed views similar to those advanced by Mr. BOCOCK.

Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, of Ky., and Mr. HARRIS, of Ill., in reply to the remarks of Mr. GROW, earnestly denied that HENRY CLAY favored slavery extension in the Missouri controversy. Mr. HARRIS, in addition to the documents referred to the testimony of General TAYLOR in support of his position, saying that Mr. TAYLOR was present at the time and took notes.

Mr. GROW referred to the declaration of HENRY CLAY himself, in the Senate in 1850, to show that the latter favored the line of 36° 30'.

After further debate,

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a resolution, that for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner elected, no debate shall be in order unless by unanimous consent.

Adopted by 45 majority. Adjourned.

The Naval Retiring Board—U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Commodore JONES' remonstrance against the action of the Naval Board will go to the Senate in a few days. Commodore RUSSELL'S will be sent in on Monday. It is said that some of the principal officers of the Board are privately condemning its proceedings, and one officer wishes he had resigned before consenting to serve.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was nominated as United States Senator from Mississippi on the first ballot, by a majority of twelve.

The Naval Court-Martial at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The members of the Naval Court-Martial assembled again this morning, minus the Judge Advocate and Captain MCINTOSH, who have not yet made their appearance. Nothing can of course be done towards the organization of the Court until the Judge Advocate arrives. His progress between Norfolk and Washington is supposed to have been impeded by the ice in the Potomac, which occasioned the delay.

The members of the Court congratulated themselves in the appointment of Com. KENNEDY as the Judge Advocate, some of them having a remembrance of the vexatious delays occasioned on the occasion of the Court assembling in this city some years since for the trial of the late Com. DOWNES. Com. KENNEDY has a well-earned reputation as a gallant officer, and is *au fait* with the rules of governing courts-martial, which is most important in facilitating the progress of the case or cases to come before it.

It is a source of great regret to the friends of Capt. RUCHES and Capt. DUPONT that the intemperate rashness of the former should have induced him to sever the long and intimate friendship formerly existing. The language made use of was doubtless occasioned by false information, as it is universally admitted that Capt. RUCHES had not a stronger friend in the Retiring Board than was Capt. DUPONT.

The accused has selected as his counsel ex-Senator COOPER, and JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq., of this City. The case of Capt. RUCHES will not, it is thought, occupy much time after the Court is once organized, and it is not known that there are any other cases to come before the Court.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the Disputed Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

In the case of Davies *vs.* Cowles, the disputed Judgeship of the New-York Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, and overruling the demurrer has given judgment for plaintiff. DAVIES is therefore declared Judge.

Snow Storms at the South—Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Snow commenced falling here at daylight this morning, and is now ten inches deep. The temperature mild.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 20.

It commenced snowing here at 9 o'clock this morning, but as yet, only a small quantity has fallen.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Snow began to fall here at an early hour this morning, and continued till evening. It is quite cold.

No mail was received here to-day from points south of August*a*, Ga.

Marine Disasters.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The brig *Reindeer*, from the coast of Africa for New-York, put into Norfolk, with loss of spars and rigging.

The schooner *Ashland*, from New-York, reported ashore at Cape Henry, got off and arrived at Norfolk. Her cargo was saved, though in a damaged condition.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.—ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Governor's Message, Comptroller's Report, Digest of Claims, and the Treasurer's Report were presented. Opposition was made to the reading of the Message, on the ground, that it was disrespectful to the House to present it to the Senate, but it was withdrawn and the Message read.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. NORTHRUP—To abolish the office of Overseer of the Poor.

By Mr. GRAVES—To repeal the Prohibitory Law.

By Mr. RAILY—For the prevention of fires in New-York.

By Mr. BRUNSON—To appoint Commissioners to locate a second State Lunatic Asylum.

By Mr. DUGANNE—To amend the New-York City charter.

For the better enforcement of the Act registering births.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—For a bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

By Mr. HAZEN—To erect the County of Canisteo.

Adjourned to Monday.

More Trouble in Kansas—Fatal Encounter between Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery Men.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Kickapoo (Kansas) Pioneer of the 10th, says: "A battle took place last night at Easton, between a party of Abolitionists and some Pro-Slavery men—the former making the attack. One Pro-Slavery man was killed and several wounded. Several Abolitionists were also killed and some wounded. A company from Lawrence, headed by Capt. BROWN, commenced the fight with the Kickapoo Rangers. A large number of persons have left for Eastern. The disturbance is supposed to have originated out of the Free-Soil election of the 15th.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Scarcely a particle of business was done yesterday at

The Tombs.

The attention of the presiding Magistrate, however, was occupied for an whole hour in listening to a long and singular complaint, involving

THE LIFE OF A "PURTY" DOG.

The complainant, an old Irishman, with a terribly strong brogue, seemed to be in great distress, and slightly excited. His story was as rambling and disconnected, as it was long and amusing. He said in substance: "May it please yer worship, I want to vindicate meself. I had a dog, ye see, as purty a pup as ye could see in a Mike's walk. Indeeds, ye may know that when I tell, and 'tis God's truth, all that I say, that I wouldn't take $10, no, nor $15, nor, by gotra, $20 for him, either. His mother was a sister to Mike Foy's Sam, what got poisoned in the blacksmith shop, bad luck to the rascal that done it, and his father had as his match in the land, for he bet Ned Gill's, of Boston, dog Prince while yer worship could turn about twice. Well, ye see, this little pup, my dog Bravo—for I called him Bravo, an he was Bravo a dog every inch of him because—but to make a long story short, yesterday Bravo and I went up to the slaughter house, ye see, because I had some business there, and as it was a cowld day, I took a note at the shtove. 'It's a fine day, Mr. Gerrity,' was the clerk. 'masha, indeed, that same, sur,' sez I: 'A very purty dog that ye've got here,' sez he; 'ye never seen a purtier in all yer born days,' sez I; 'I dunno,' sez he, 'that I give him something to eat.' 'Ax him,' sez I;" well, sur, he axed him out, took him in arms and left him down again; then he began an gimlet and a few other jokesome tricks to gimlet too; "Where's my dog?" says I; "Where's dog?" says the clerk; "My dog," says I; "Your dog!" says he; "Yes, my dog, Sur!" says I; "I don't know anything about you or your dog," says he;" "You don't, ye blackguard," says I, "I know ye I'd have me dog, and then the spalpeen put me out without my purty little pup; did ye ever dreme av such a thing, yer worship! now, Sur, I want fair play.

Magistrate—Mr. Gerrity, this affair, you say, took place at a slaughter-house?

Mr. Gerrity—Yes, Sur.

Magistrate—Do they make sausages there?

Mr. Gerrity—They kills pigs.

Magistrate—I'm sorry for your loss, Mr. Gerrity; but this is a civil matter.

Mr. Gerrity—A *civil* matter, eh? I think, yer worship, 'tis a mighty un-civil matter entirely.

Magistrate—Dogs are not regarded by the law as property, and——

Mr. Gerrity—By the powers, I wouldn't take $50 for that same dog—isn't property, indade. If there's justice in the nation I'll recover——

Magistrate—You *may* recover by instituting proceedings in——

Mr. Gerrity (impatiently)—By proceeding to the Institute? An where's the Institute?

Magistrate (pointing to the door)—Out there; if you go quick you'll find it.

And Mr. Gerrity rushes out of the Court in search of the "Institute" and his purty dog.

Jefferson Market.

Besides the usual amount of abandonment cases at the Second District Police Court, an interesting case of

REVOCATION

was investigated. From the affidavit made it appears that a man named Wright, residing up town, was induced by a woman named Elizabeth Knapp to accompany her to her residence in Thompson-street. Wright consented, and on arriving at the house was introduced to another female. Both of them made themselves very agreeable. Elizabeth said she was dry, and Wright gave her fifty cents to get something to drink, whereupon she went out after the liquor, locking the door as she went. A voice was then heard calling for John, whereupon a man rushed into the room where Wright was, and then the usual "pasnel" scene took place—indignant and enraged husband—wants to fight, but would take money—if you hain't much, give me all you can, &c., &c. Mr. Wright, being frightened at such proceedings, said:

"I'll give you all
I can no more,"

and, handing the enraged husband a $3 bill, rushed down the stairs and out on the street, with such velocity as to attract the attention and excite the suspicion of a "star," who nabbed him and demanded an explanation. Mr. Wright didn't want to complain, because he was a married man, but the officer persisted, and the result was that John and Elizabeth Knapp were arrested by officer Kayler of the Eighth Ward, and brought before Justice DAVENSER, who committed them for trial at the Special Sessions, in default of bail in the sum of $500 each.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

John Mehir and John Thomas were brought up, charged with stealing a horse and a sleigh filled with groceries, in all amounting in value to $600, from Sidney A. Cooper, a grocer on Third-avenue. The defendants, it appears, were riding in the sleigh with the driver, and took advantage of his momentary absence to drive away on their own account. The abandoned grocer gave chase to the runaways, and a Policeman overhauled and arrested them. In answer to the charge, the defendants said that the whole matter was only a piece of fun—a mistake. They were both committed for examination.

Essex Market.

Sunday was a dull day at the Essex Market Police Court, also; only one case—

THE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

was of any importance. The defendant—a young man named Bernard Campbell was caught by Patrick McLaughlin stealing from the premises of Mrs. Sarah J. Sanin, of No. 12 St. George's-place, in Thirteenth-street,—into which he had effected a forcible entry. A silver cup and other property belonging to Mrs. Sanin, was found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

Miscellaneous.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Robert P. Simpson, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, while returning to his home, No. 222 William-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Friday night, and when in William, near Duane-street, he was set upon by three ruffians, two of whom held him fast, while the other, who is described as having red hair, jerked and tore open the breast of Simpson's overcoat, which was buttoned up to the neck. He then thrust his hand into Simpson's pantaloons pocket, and took therefrom a pocket-book containing $18 in bank notes and a promissory note for $64 and sundry other papers. The robbers then fled. Mr. Simpson pursued, crying "Watch," and when he got to the corner of Pearl and William-street, he found two of the men in the custody of Officers McGuire and Hannahan, of the Fourth Ward Police. The third man—the one with the red hair—escaped. The prisoners gave their names as John Gannon and Wm. H. West. Both are well-known to the Police. They were committed for trial by Justice WIMAN.

CAMPHENE-LAMP ACCIDENT—FIRE.

On Saturday evening a camphene lamp exploded in a back room of house No. 164 William-street, setting fire to the premises and burning severely Jane Stimbo and Mary Burke, occupants of the premises. Both were taken to the Hospital. Mr. Stimbo, who keeps a bakery on the first floor, was also burned about the hands while endeavoring to extinguish the fire.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Martin Hoy fell down the hatch of the ship *Sea Lark*, lying at Pier No. 21 East River, on Saturday, and was seriously injured. He was sent to the Hospital.

SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Tomlin, residing at No. 166 Fourth-avenue, slipped and fell while crossing Broadway, near Fourth-street, on Saturday afternoon, injuring her shoulder and arm severely. She was assisted home by officer Dye of the Fifteenth Ward.

Hugh Ward fell on the sidewalk in Suffolk-street, near Hester-street, on Saturday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ABANDONED FOUNDLING.

At 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, an infant about two weeks old, was found in the area of the Astor in Ridge-street, next to St. Mary's Church. It was sent to the Almshouse by Capt. Russell of the Thirteenth Ward Police.

The great Ralphs Ball.

They had a pleasant time at Mr. RALPHS's opening ball, at his rooms in Broadway, on Friday night and Saturday morning. The occasion was the opening of additions to his premises; and a very proper one it was to open them. It was intended as an evidence of respect to the ladies of his establishment, and as an agreeable acknowledgment of their contributions to his success. Their industry, we are sure, had earned such acknowledgments; and their deportment during the evening of the ball must have satisfied all others who were present, that they were entitled not only to the respect of Mr. RALPHS, but of every one who may enjoy the pleasure of their company. There were about four hundred ladies there, most of them engaged in the establishment, and a more enjoyable party it seldom gathered together. The arrangements were complete. There were two large rooms set apart for the dance; another of equal size for the supper, which was excellent; and a fourth for the hospitable reception of guests. There was singing and dancing and speech-making and everything else that could enhance the proper enjoyment of the occasion; and but a short time before daylight the company separated, with a distinct impression that they had spent a delightful evening.

Large Papers.

The enlargement of the *Observer* causes the *Independent* to haul down the announcement which has so long headed its columns, "the largest religious newspaper in the world. The *Independent*, in noting this matter of enlargement, says:

"The true criterion of a paper is not quantity but quality; not the space it covers, but the amount of talent and time, and high work expended upon it. The *Observer* is the largest political paper in this country, but nobody suspects it of concentrating upon its columns the greatest amount of ability. The *Observer* is larger than the *London Times*, but is it, therefore, a greater power in the world?

"We do not underrate the value of ample space; for we often feel the want of room to meet the demands upon our columns. We see very certain that with a larger sheet we could serve our readers from much labor and perplexity in condensing and improving our materials. But our convention has ever been that the *Ind'nt* want was a thinker literary matter, a vastly increased strength, variety and power in our articles. The money which we expended for literary aid during the last year, in addition to the personal labors of the editors, would easily have enabled us to publish a paper as large as the *Observer*. But we do not think we were mistaken in believing that it better served the tastes of our readers, and infinitely better served the purpose of a religious paper, by reserving our resources to improve the quality of this journal, rather than to enlarge its dimensions."

That is the talk. A newspaper is a good deal like a gun—very large ones do small service, unless there is plenty of ammunition. All thinking people seem to have come to the' conclusion that the DAILY TIMES is about the right size for a newspaper;—just large enough to get all the news in, and small enough to keep the twaddle out.

The Ring—Walker and Hayes.

These men met at the office of *Bell's Life in London*, on Friday, Dec. 28, and drew from articles agreeing to increase the stakes from £200 to £300 a-side, and to fight on Tuesday, April 22 next, on the same terms as before. There is a little hitch as to the nomination of a referee in the articles, which it was expected would be amicably settled at a meeting to take place Thursday, 31 instant.

☞ A well-known clergyman, up-town, yesterday, gave a hard hit to his congregation, which on account of the storms had not been very numerous for the two previous Sabbaths. An Agent of a Benevolent Society for Sailors, having pleaded its cause, Dr. ——— got up and stated that the Society should commend itself especially to that large part of his congregation, which on the two Sundays before had manifested its sympathy for the poor storm-driven mariner, by staying at home to pray for him.

☞ A large dry-goods jobbing house on Broadway notified its friends, on Saturday, that it had been obliged to suspend payment.

Harry Howard's Prospects.

HARRY HOWARD'S name has not yet been sent in by the Mayor for Receiver of Taxes, and we begin to think it never will be. The Mayor has no further use for HARRY. Mr. HOWARD can never be Receiver of Taxes, and we are inclined to the opinion that it was never the intention of the Mayor to appoint him. We told him so, two months ago.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Our Diplomatic Relations with Great Britain.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 3.

The following extract of a late letter of one of the correspondents of the Baltimore *Sun* has been quoted and commented on by the *National Intelligencer* as containing reliable information:

"The Cabinet have had under consideration the expediency of suspending diplomatic intercourse with England, as a mode of resenting the refusal of the British Government to afford reparation to the United States for the alleged violation of our laws and neutral rights by recruiting troops in this country."

We think we can safely assure the editors of the *Intelligencer* that *no such question as the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain has been before the Cabinet.* Our relations with that Government are certainly delicate, and perhaps critical, but the proposed withdrawal of our Minister is not among the evidences going to indicate the delicacy of those relations. If we might indulge in a conjecture on so grave a matter, we should venture the opinion that the action of our Government in asking the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls implicated in the recruitment of soldiers for the Crimea furnishes the only foundation for the statement quoted above. While we desire by this correction to avoid any unfounded apprehensions of an impending difficulty with Great Britain, we cannot deny that there are serious grounds of difference between the two Governments, which ought to be thoughtfully considered by those members of Congress who are obstructing the organization of the House. Our neighbors of the *Intelligencer* make an appeal on this subject which is worthy of attention. We quote:

"And now we would put it, in all seriousness, to the members of the House, if, in view of so critical a state of the affairs of the country, they can, without our being derelict to every dictate of patriotism and duty, consent to consume any more of the session in a triangular contest about the Speakership, which never can be terminated without a compromise as to the mode or the man; or can they regard the peace of the country secondary to pride of opinion and the trammels of party?"

☞ DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Boone County (Ind.) *Ledger* states that three interesting young ladies, on going to bed at a Mr. HUNT'S, near North Salem, Hendricks County, a few evenings since, took a vessel of live charcoal into their bedroom, and on the next morning were all found dead. It is truly surprising after so many accidents and so many suicides having been committed by burning charcoal, that persons should be so careless in its use. The basis of charcoal being carbonic acid, on burning, it generates what is usually termed foul air, which is of the nature of damp in wells, and when breathed into the lungs causes death. Let immediate persons take warning from the fate of these young ladies.

☞ A HORSE, SLEIGH AND THREE PERSONS LOST.—SWIMMING ICE.—The Detroit *Free Press* of Tuesday, says that on Monday last a man, woman and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh, drawn by a single horse, and had nearly reached the Canadian shore, when the horse broke through the ice, or as is supposed by some, fell through an air-hole, drawing the sleigh and the unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment and then all were swept away, by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.

KANSAS POLITICS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Such was the case at the Convention of [illegible] thing the delegate to Congress, where half a [illegible] workers were made strangers and [illegible] efforts to secure the honor; but were driven to the wall by the prestige and strength of Gov. REEDER, to whom the eyes of the people turned as the [illegible] the hour. Such was the case in the Convention, where the most profligate means were used to secure the election of LANE as the President, and to make Topeka the temporary capital. Was the case over during the league of Lawrence, where the same LANE spared no pains to defeat Gov. REEDER in the confidence of the delegate, to secure to himself the chief [illegible] of which alone marred the glory which the [illegible] earned during that perilous week. And [illegible] unanimity the case at the recent Wyandotte Convention, where half the Delegates [illegible] elected candidates, and where it became [illegible] that no ticket could give satisfaction to all [illegible] were those who wanted the same offices, [illegible] doubt wanted the Governorship; and so far as [illegible] the case, the least competent were the most [illegible] out. The contest, however, soon narrowed down to ROBINSON and LANE; and as the former was [illegible] stood to be a man as modest, prudent and [illegible] as the latter is believed to be egotistical, rash and prodigate—and as the former had never asked any office, while the latter was always demanding everything desirable—the sense of the Convention [illegible] fully decided the question in ROBINSON'S favor. And while this honor was secured on his part without any known pledges to any one, either rash or prudent, LANE is certain to have broken some, at least, and thereby made new enemies by entirely allowing himself to be a candidate for the office.

Topeka has always seemed to be a bone of contention. Both are protégés of the Emigrant Aid Company, but the preference given by the Company to the child of its first adoption, has some fallen in for all the jealousy of Topeka. The latter, too, is owned and its affairs managed by partisans of Pennsylvania, while Lawrence is Yankee to the core. ROBINSON, being closely connected with the Emigrant Aid Company, is hence not cordially welcomed by Topeka. The politicians of the latter, forbearing nothing against his integrity or capacity, still claim that his nomination was impolitic, and that the election to the office of Governor of an agent of the Emigrant Aid Company would greatly prejudice the whole movement at Washington; and this they allege as a sufficient reason for holding that nomination. On the other hand, the friends of the regular ticket impute to the Topeka gentlemen motives entirely selfish, inasmuch as two of them who were earnest in their demands for places on that ticket, have nominated themselves for other places on the new ticket—since got up by Democrats.

I give both tickets in full, with the headings:

FREE-STATE TICKET.

For Governor, Charles Robinson; Lieutenant-Governor, W. Y. Roberts; Secretary of State, G. W. Schuyler; Auditor, G. A. Cutler; Treasurer, J. A. Wakefield; Attorney-General, H. Miles Moore; Judges of Supreme Court, S. N. Latta, M. F. Conway, M. Hunt; Clerk of Supreme Court, R. E. Fleury; Reporter of Supreme Court, R. M. Thompson; State Printer, John Speer; Representative to Congress, Mark W. Delahay.

FREE-STATE ANTI-ABOLITION TICKET.

For Governor, W. Y. Roberts; Lieutenant-Governor, M. J. Parrott; Secretary of State, C. H. Lenhart; Auditor, W. E. Griffith; Treasurer, H. G. Garvey; Attorney-General, H. Miles Moore; Judges of Supreme Court, George W. Smith, D. W. Johnston, A. A. Wakefield; Clerk of Supreme Court, R. E. Fleury; Reporter of Supreme Court, S. N. McKenzie; State Printer, E. G. Elliot; Representative to Congress, Mark W. Delahay.

To a person acquainted with the respective candidates, one of the first inferences drawn from a comparison of these tickets must be, that the first was intended to include a fair representation of all constituent premises in the Free-State Party, while the last has drawn a line almost rigid, between the Black-Law men and all others. From the regular ticket the letters have taken five names; of those three I know to be in favor of the Black Law; and of the other two, one is taken because no other man is to be had from his section; while the other, a man of large influence, is needed to carry his neighborhood, and is put on the new ticket to the corporal desired on the other. The new men on the letters' ticket I believe to be all National Democrats—so called. And thus the humbug adopted by the letters inferentially stigmatizes the regular ticket as "Abolition;" and as the constituent elections returns show a large majority in favor of the Black Law, they confidently believe that, on this prejudice alone, with the short time from then to fortnight remaining before election for explanations, their ticket will run easily and largely ahead.

It is proper, also, to state that Messrs. MONTGOMERY and GARVER, both Topekans, who figure on the letters' ticket, were disappointed candidates for the offices they have stood for, and that they have been and are the active and responsible getters up of the ticket. The Mr. ROBINSON who appeared as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the regular ticket, and Governor on the letters', is also a Pennsylvanian, and was understood to be a cordial supporter of the first ticket till assigned a higher place on the other; since which he has abandoned the first and clamors to the second. Previous to this act of bad faith I had believed him a good man for either place. Another significant fact is, that Mr. GARVER is a printer, in Topeka, and that Mr. WOOD, whom he has set, as State Printer, has established a rival press to his own.

The immediate effect of this both cannot be foretold. Both parties will canvass so much of the Territory as is possible, previous to the election, which occurs on the 15th, but we are now in the midst of intensely cold weather, and the canvass must be feebly finished. The mad-dog cry of Abolitionism may, as it has done in older countries, carry with it the majority. But, be that as it may, LANE is in the end nothing but sure ruin and disgraceful defeat for the Free-State Party. Previous to this breach, it was scarcely able to cope successfully with the unscrupulous enemies which sought its destruction; and how can we expect success when it is divided by personal intrigues? With this evidence of folly on record, is it to be supposed that a reluctant Congress will haste to indorse our infernal action, and deliver over the reins of power to men so evidently unfit to hold them? And more especially

[illegible] KANSAS.

[illegible] having [illegible] Representatives will consent to [illegible] of Freedom, while, by so doing, they withdraw from the field of National politics the very element which [illegible] Free-State [illegible] will [illegible] under the Missouri bond and the Free-State [illegible] to the [illegible] organization of the State?

In [illegible] Col. LANE. That [illegible] disturbed by the action of the [illegible] though openly not indorsing the bolt, is yet firmly believed to have instigated it [illegible] originated [illegible].

An [illegible] the civil laws of the [illegible] are being prepared in the same [illegible] to be carried [illegible] by the gentleman known as supporters of the bolters' ticket. [illegible]

LIBERAL.

The Proclamation for the Election of State Officers—Another Invasion Threatened.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], K. T., Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856.

A proclamation has been issued by the Executive [illegible] State officers and members of the General Assembly, on the 15th inst. [illegible] The Proclamation [illegible]

At an election held on the fifteenth day of December, 1855, to determine, by ballot, for or against the adoption of the Constitution for the State of Kansas framed by a Convention of Delegates which assembled at Topeka [illegible] day of October [illegible] Executive Committee [illegible] of all the votes cast are in favor of the said Constitution. Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, I do hereby [illegible] that the Constitution framed by the said Topeka Convention has been ratified by the qualified voters of Kansas Territory [illegible]

And I do further proclaim and make known that, of all the votes cast at the aforesaid election "for" and "against" a separate and distinct Article on the [illegible] majority are in favor of a General Banking Law [illegible] now on file in the office of the Executive Committee; and I do now declare the [illegible] to be a part of the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

[illegible] make known that, [illegible] cast at the aforesaid election "for" [illegible] of laws by the General Assembly providing for the exclusion of free negroes [illegible] result of such [illegible] the first General Assembly [illegible] as ascertained by the returns of said election now on file in the office of the Executive [illegible].

Given under my hand at the office of the Executive Committee of Kansas, at the City of Topeka, this [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1855.

J. H. LANE, Chairman.

C. K. [illegible], Secretary pro tem.

Another invasion is confidently expected about the [illegible] of March, when the Assembly meets. This is openly [illegible] at Independence, Westport, and other Missouri towns. The people in the Territory [illegible] and will need aid in this direction from the States. They will stand only upon their rights, and when they fight, they will do so in defence of life and property. If there ever was a time when the North was called upon to do, to act, it is now. The contest is not sectional—it has to do with liberty in the largest sense of the term. Reliable reports say that Georgia and Alabama are giving money and men to Kansas. Leading men are coming [illegible] in the Spring from them and other Southern States. If Kansas is made free, it will be done only by [illegible], will the Free States do their duty? I [illegible] agents are soon to be sent East, who will be able and qualified to present the actual condition of affairs to your people.

For the last [illegible], we now have a little snow, and a [illegible] Kansas. The past week, the weather has been cold, unusually so, and our ice [illegible] They will probably [illegible] this season.

No mails for two weeks, owing in part to the new mail arrangement which goes into effect this month. Thus far our people have paid for their own mails, [illegible] carriers, up [illegible] the bags for Lawrence, and take in passengers instead. From a gentleman who came up this week I learned that this was done and the bags actually left beside the road. These drivers say the d——d Abolition mail no need to be carried—there no business to be an Abolition mail, &c. But this is one of the abuses we are at present compelled to suffer.

Judge LECOMPTE did not appear at his adjourned term at Lecompton a few days since. Eight of the rescuers of BRANSON had been apprehended, and the Pro-Slavery men were impatiently waiting for the Grand Jury to find bills against them. The Judge, having slightly injured himself, sent word that he should hold no Court till next April, which announcement was received with a storm of curses. His own party accused him with being afraid to meet the issue—that he dare not impannel a Grand Jury and have this Jury do its duty under the Territorial Laws.

Our opponents justify their interference in Kansas politics because, as they say, men from the Free States do so. And this charge is not entirely groundless. [illegible] came out here in November last [illegible] of the New-York Tribune. He busied himself in engaging actively in our local politics—got himself nominated from the Leavenworth District as delegate to the State Convention, and was elected—was very active in this Convention, and left the Territory the next morning for his home in Illinois. We like to have men come and settle with us, but until they do so we think they have properly no business with our affairs. TRIMMER.

Great Efforts to Prevent a Split in the State Ticket—A Deputation to the United States.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

Great efforts are making to prevent a split in the State ticket, and the prospects are that they will prove successful. There is a determination among the leading men to keep the Free-State Party consolidated. There are objects to be attained by that party which render its unity of the utmost importance. The following correspondence will indicate the position occupied by several prominent men in the premises:

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 26, 1855.

HON. W. Y. ROBERTS—Dear Sir: The undersigned, delegates to the late Free-State Nominating Convention, learning that certain disaffected parties have, in private meetings, changed the nominations made by that Convention, so far as to substitute the name of CHARLES ROBINSON for your own for Lieutenant-Governor, and your name for his as Governor, and are now engaged in circulating this action as the action of the [illegible] Convention, desire to know if you are aware of these facts, and if so, whether you approve of or will countenance such a course.

Very respectfully yours,
W. M. McCLURE, 7th Sen. Dis.
D. K. ZIMMERMAN, 11th Sen. Dis.
S. P. LOWRY, 1st Sen. Dis.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 26, 1855.

Messrs. McCLURE, LOWRY and ZIMMERMAN:

Gentlemen: Your note of this date is to hand, and in reply I have to say that I have heard the report to which you refer, and that I have had no connection or sympathy therewith; but, on the other [illegible] the movement from beginning to end, as disorganizing and opposed to the interests of the Free-State Party of Kansas, and shall continue to discountenance the movement should it be persisted in. Very truly, your obedient servant,

W. Y. ROBERTS.

The following note is addressed to the Kansas Herald of Freedom:

LAWRENCE, Dec. 29, 1855.

SIR: I am authorized by Mr. J. A. WAKEFIELD to state that [illegible] any nomination on the [illegible] ticket [illegible] and Judge JOHNSTON, also, gave the Leavenworth delegation similar and equally positive instructions.

JAMES REDPATH.

The Herald of Freedom also says:

We are glad to learn that Col. LANE, also, opposes the loaves-and-fishes ticket. He justly says that it would not comport with the dignity of the Party [illegible] ticket; [illegible] ticket is not, as the [illegible] charge, an "Abolition affair" [illegible] to the following effect:

Having participated in the Convention for the nomination of State officers, held in this City on the 22d ult., we do abide the nominations made, and will give to the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket, [illegible] earnest support. The candidates are, in our opinion, devoted [illegible] the confidence and support of our Party.

J. H. LANE,
J. S. EMERY.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 4, 1856.

A call is out for a mass meeting, next Saturday, in this City, when it is proposed to take out and out grounds for no more slave territory. The Free-State Party will undoubtedly assume that position throughout Kansas.

The following notice has just been issued by the Executive Committee:

OFFICE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
KANSAS TERRITORY, Jan. 4, 1856.

SIR: A deputation, consisting of Messrs. LANE, EMERY, HUNT, GOODIN, DEITZLER, HOLLIDAY and SAMPSON, have been this day appointed to visit the United States, to plead before the people the cause of Kansas, and to convey and lay before Congress the Constitution of the State, recently adopted by our fellow-citizens. We respectfully bespeak from the friends of freedom such attention for them as the importance of the mission demands.

They are instructed to visit and address, early in February, the people at Burlington, Iowa City, and Dubuque, Iowa; Springfield and Chicago, Illinois; Lafayette, Indianapolis and Richmond, Indiana; Dayton, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukie and Madison, Wisconsin; Buffalo, Rochester, New-York City, and Albany, New-York; Worcester, Lowell, Springfield, Salem and Boston, Massachusetts; Hartford and New-Haven, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Portland, Augusta and Bangor, Maine; Concord, New-Hampshire; Burlington, Vermont; Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Done at the office of the Executive Committee, Kansas Territory, the day and year above written.

J. H. LANE, Chairman.

J. K. GOODWIN, Secretary.

These gentlemen are well qualified for the duty assigned them. Four of them were members of the Constitutional Convention, and have resided for upwards of a year in the Territory. They know our wants, and it is to be hoped their mission will prove of great service to the cause, which is not the cause of Kansas merely, but the cause of the entire North. Nothing of interest just now with us. We are looking with the greatest anxiety to the election of Speaker. TRIMMER.

Governor Atchison on Kansas Affairs.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Examiner.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Dec. 15, 1855.

J. H. STEELE, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I have read, with intense interest, so much of Governor JOHNSON's Message to the Georgia Legislature as refers to our "Federal Relations." The question of Slavery is the only one of vital importance at this time. Men who have least interest in it are endeavoring to regulate and control the whole subject. Massachusetts, a State as far removed from the Institutions of Slavery and slaveholders as any other in the Union, leads the van in the crusade; a State that has advanced as little money, and certainly shed less blood for the acquisition of Territory, either slave or free, than any other, "leads in this war" against our institutions. I have no disposition now to go further into this matter, but my object is to interchange opinions with you, and to give a brief history of parties in Kansas up to this time. I must, however, be permitted to say, that, in my opinion, the recommendations of your Governor are wise, and, if acted on by the Legislature, will have a tendency, at least for a time, to check aggression on the part of the North. It will furnish some evidence that one Southern State is resolved to concede no further. The Governor recommends first, that the Legislature shall provide for the call of a Convention, upon the happening of a certain contingency. What is that contingency? If the Federal Government shall refuse Kansas, or any other Territory presenting a Constitution similar, if not identical, with that of Georgia, that then Georgia, in Convention, will take steps to protect herself and her Institutions—in a word, cut her connection with the Union. If, however, Georgia shows a determination, a fixed purpose, to carry out the recommendation of the Governor, the contingencies will not arise.

I expect to be a citizen of Kansas, and if Kansas presents herself legitimately, having all the qualifications for a State, and is rejected because her Constitution recognizes and protects Slavery, then, as a citizen of Kansas, I will contend that Kansas is a State, sovereign and independent, out of the Union.

When Kansas was opened up for settlement, by white men, people from all the States rushed into, and settled in it, each carrying with him his wife and children, his goods and chattels, and his peculiar opinions on all subjects. I think I can safely say that a large majority of the people above described, were from Slave States, and particularly from Missouri. There was another class of emigrants to Kansas, and a very large class too, men sent at the expense, and under the auspices of certain "Emigrant Aid Societies," for the express and avowed purpose of seizing upon the Territory, and by their votes to exclude Slavery and slaveholders. Many of them were rash enough to avow their purpose, in the event of failure at the ballot box, to drive them by force of arms from the Territory! The first trial of strength between the Abolitionists and Pro-Slavery men came off in November, 1854. It resulted in the election of General WHITFIELD, the Pro-Slavery candidate, by an overwhelming majority. In March last, an election was held for members of the Territorial Legislature, with the same result. The Legislature met and adjourned after enacting a code of laws for the government of the Territory. The Kansas code will compare well with the best codes of the States. The Abolitionists repudiate the Legislature and declare it to be their intention to resist the execution of the laws. On the other hand, Governor SHANNON declares it to be his purpose to execute the laws. In this he will be sustained by a very large portion of the citizens of Kansas. In the month of October last, an election was again held for a delegate to Congress—the time and manner of conducting the election being fixed and regulated by law. WHITFIELD was reelected almost without opposition. The Abolitionists, with Ex-Governor REEDER at their head, agreed upon a subsequent day for an election, which was held, and REEDER received all the votes given. The election was held without law, and in defiance of all law. The whole proceeding was treated by the people of Kansas with the contempt it deserved. The Abolitionists, without consulting the people of Kansas, have also held a Convention to form a Constitution for a State Government, and did form such a Constitution, and will present it to Congress at the next session, and ask admission into the Union as a State. This is a brief history of parties and politics in Kansas. I have not leisure to go into details now, but it would interest you to know and understand the tactics, manoeuvres, and strategy of the respective parties in Kansas.

Kansas and Missouri have the same latitude, climate and soil, and should have the same institutions. The peace and prosperity of both depend on it. Kansas must have slave institutions, or Missouri must have free institutions—hence the interest the border "Ruffians" take in Kansas affairs. A large number of the citizens of Kansas have gone there, or rather have been sent there, for the express purpose of abolitionizing it, and ultimately Missouri. This has not heretofore been the case in the Territories of the United States. Iowa has Abolitionists within her borders, so has Illinois; unprincipled Abolitionists and negro thieves, yet they are few in number. The great mass of the people in those states are honest and law-abiding men. Not so with the class of settlers above described in Kansas. Hundreds of them have come, or rather been sent from the North and East for no other purpose but to vote at the election and return home. This was understood by the border Missourians, and they resolved to counteract it, and it was done.

The border "Ruffians," I assert and believe, have shown a more amiable, Christian and forbearing spirit than any other body of men would have shown under similar circumstances. Battalions of men came on from the North, with the open and avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders from Kansas. Not only that, but pamphlets were written, newspapers argued, and preachers preached that to abolitionize Kansas was to drive Slavery from Missouri. In this they were right. To do the one is to do the other. Under these circumstances, what does it become us to do? What we have done has been done in self-defence. What we shall hereafter do, time alone will show. We are preparing for the worst.

If the settlement of Kansas had been left to the laws which govern emigration, it would have been a Slave Territory, as certain as Missouri is a Slave State. But inasmuch as those laws have been violated and perverted by the force of money and a powerful organization in the North and East, it becomes the South "to be up and doing," and to send as a population to counteract the North. This can be done with a little exertion. Thus far a few counties in Western Missouri have successfully encountered and defeated this powerful organization. Let Georgia set the example. What is to be done, should be done quickly. This course on the part of the South will save Kansas to the South, save bloodshed, civil war, and, perhaps, a dissolution of the Union itself. Your obedient servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

WRECK OF THE AMERICA.—The wreck of the steamer America, that sunk in the Mississippi, at Plumb Point, in November, 1847, more than twenty-eight years ago, has been discovered, and a portion of her cargo recovered. She was on her way to New-Orleans, from St. Louis, with a cargo of lead and tobacco. It is well known that the current of the Mississippi frequently changes, so that what was once the channel afterwards becomes terra firma susceptible of cultivation. This was the case with the site of the America's wreck. The channel near Plumb Point became an island, on which for eight years luxuriant crops of Indian corn were raised, but recently the wayward current of the Father of Waters took another turn, and commenced washing away the earthy formation, until the America was again exposed to the light of day. The lead in her hull, it is supposed, will all be recovered in good condition.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN EUROPE.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIA'S LAST CIRCULAR.

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR INEVITABLE.

Great Preparations in England for the next Campaign.

War News.

The Last Russian Circular.

The Nord, of Brussels, publishes a Berlin correspondence, which gives the following analysis of the Russian Circular of the 22d December. It says:

"I commence by giving you textually the announcement (notice) annexed to the dispatch, and which runs as follows:

'The Emperor consents that the third point shall be solved (resolu) by the following combinations:

'1. The closing of the Straits.

'2. No military flag whatever shall float in the Black Sea, with the exception of that of the forces which Russia and the Porte, by a common consent, may deem it necessary to maintain there.

'3. The amount of these forces shall be fixed by a direct agreement between the two coasting Powers, without any ostensible participation of the other Powers.'

"The following is an exact analysis, I might almost say the reproduction of the dispatch itself, which must actually be in the hands of all the governments to which it is addressed:

"The Imperial Cabinet first states that the momentary interruption of hostilities in consequence of the bad weather, has naturally aroused the general hope that advantage would be taken of it for the establishment of peace, and declares that it was not the last to share the sentiment and to devote a [illegible] to it. It owns frankly that the desire expressed by the Emperor of the French, at a public solemnity, in favor of a prompt and durable peace, was, at the same time, and still is, the dearest wish of the Emperor ALEXANDER.

"The tutelary policy which has been bequeathed to this Sovereign by his predecessors makes it his duty to make use of the power which God has placed in his hands only for the good of mankind, and consequently to desire peace not only in the interests of his own subjects but in those also of the whole of Europe. The Emperor ALEXANDER has not waited for the present moment to endeavor to attain that object. On his accession to the throne he gave his full and entire consent to the bases admitted by his august father.

"These bases, however, admit of different interpretations. The Emperor, without hesitation, gave them the most liberal interpretation (leur donne les plus larges développements). As a proof thereof he can quote the frank and loyal concurrence which he lent to the modifications to be introduced into the political system of the East and to the collective guarantee which was to assure its independence. He even went so far as to sacrifice his secular and glorious traditions. He finally proved the sincerity of his resolutions by the manner with which he adopted the changes proposed for the Principalities of the Danube and for the navigation of that river.

"If the conferences were broken off on the subject of the third point, the responsibility thereof does not fall upon the Imperial Cabinet, for when the Austrian Cabinet brought forward the solution which appeared to it most acceptable, it was the Russian Plenipotentiary who declared it susceptible of becoming the starting point (point de départ) for an arrangement, and it was the ministers of the adverse party who rejected it in consequence of internal discussions which had arisen.

"In the course of the great events which ensued, while torrents of blood flowed and the two belligerent parties were imposing immense sacrifices on themselves, however much the heart of his Imperial Majesty was affected thereby, he was obliged to remain silent as long as his enemies appeared resolved to substitute the right of might to the spirit of justice and of conciliation, which, for nearly half a century, had presided over the destinies of Europe.

"But as soon as information reached the government of his Majesty, which assured him that his enemies were disposed to take up again (reprendre en sous-oeuvre) the negotiations of peace on the basis of the four points, such as they had been defined in the Conferences, the Imperial Cabinet did not hesitate to come forward frankly to meet those peaceful dispositions, and to seek frankly a possible solution for the third point in the order of ideas which had appeared, turn about, satisfactory to all parties.

[Here follows, says the Berlin correspondent of the Nord, the notice given above, and which "gives a complete solution to what is called the third guarantee."]

"The Imperial Cabinet declares in conclusion "that this resolution of the Emperor will give a new pledge of the sentiments of conciliation by which he is animated, and of the sacrifices he is ready to make for the peace of the world. He puts his trust in the impartial judgment of the Powers which have remained strangers to the struggle, and calmly and confidently awaits the decision of his enemies."

Opinions of the Press on the Russian Circular—Dissipation of all Hopes of Peace.

From the London Times, Jan. 2.

The prospects of peace with which we have been amused for the last month recede before us like the lake that only exists in the mirage of the desert. While we have been agreeing on conditions, the foundation of which is the pacification of the Black Sea, and tracing on the map the new frontier which we are disposed to allow to our adversary, the Court of Russia has had other dreams, and announces far other grounds of pacification. With unheard of and intolerable insolence, Russia announces in the same breath that she assents to the third condition of the Conference of Vienna,—that is, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea,—and that, with the view of carrying this condition into execution, she consents to exclude the Western Powers from that sea altogether, and to leave it to be navigated by so many Russian ships of war as Turkey and Russia may between themselves agree upon. Such a proposition is not an overture,—it is an insult. The offer of peace on such terms is a new outrage—a fresh provocation to war. What can be hoped from negotiation with a Power which, after a series of reverses as have fallen upon Russia since the close of the Vienna Conferences,—her armies defeated, her finances deranged, her fleet destroyed, her coasts ravaged, her rivers beset and blockaded—can find no terms except such as she might impose had victory followed her standard as pertinaciously as defeat? To exclude the Allies from the sea that they have made their own, in order to give back the dominion over it to a fleet that is buried beneath its waves, to regulate the equipoise of power between herself and Turkey by a convention to which the principal belligerents are to be no parties, to leave the cause of European independence to the keeping of the treachery, the timidity, or the venality of the Divan, are terms so disastrous and ignominious that we must lose more fleets and armies than Russia has lost before we can stoop so low—before we can regard such terms as anything else than a fresh outrage and a fresh provocation. We have just offered fresh terms to Russia. If she accepts them it is well. If she does not accept them, but seeks to entangle us in negotiation, we only express the earnest wish of the nation when we trust that no such opportunity will be afforded her. She has just given a convincing proof that her wild ambition is not yet tamed sufficiently to hear reason, and that she must suffer more before she can be awakened from her dreams of vanity and ambition.

From the London Post, Jan. 2.

By her offer, Russia directly contravenes the spirit and the letter of the Third Point, of which the first object was, through a revision by all the Powers of the treaty of the Dardanelles, to bring Turkey into the family of European nations, and constitute her a substantive portion of the States interested in maintaining the balance of power. In the second place, to stipulate, after all that has occurred, that while the Russian flag is to float in the Black Sea, uncontrolled—save by an agreement with Turkey—the flags of England and France are to be excluded from its waters, is simply to laugh at us.

We presume Count BUOL felt this, as he has not ventured to submit to the Western Powers a proposition which savors more of useless impertinence than of the artful plausibility in which Russian diplomatists are generally such distinguished adepts. Count BUOL, however, in the interest of peace, made it his business to ascertain what terms the Western Powers would insist on requiring from Russia. Having done this, and Austria approving of them, they have been sent in the form of an Austrian ultimatum to St. Petersburg. The general outline of these terms, which were first communicated to the public in the Morning Post, of Dec. 4, embrace, it will be remembered, the neutralization of the Black Sea, the cession to Turkey of the mouths of the Danube, the renunciation of Protectorates, and the undertaking not to rebuild Bomarsund.

Now, while thinking it possible she might yield on the other points, we are certain, in spite of her issuing this last circular, that Russia would accept the neutralization of the Black Sea—indeed, she has given this to be understood, provided that the unanimous voice of Europe press it upon her authoritatively; but this is next to an impossibility—Austria will, but Prussia won't. Here, then, already among the Great Powers is a decisive difference. It is true that Baron WERTHER, the Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg, has instructions to "support Count ESTERHAZY's propositions in a sense favorable to the peace;" but the word should not be "support," it should be "enforce," otherwise it is valueless—and, indeed, it is hardly doubtful but that it is meant to be so.

Under these circumstances, we can hardly expect the Czar to accede to the Austrian ultimatum. It is plain, however, that the Autocrat has not hastily rejected the propositions, as the telegraph is yet silent on this point, and they therefore still lie under his consideration.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The Nesselrode circular is construed by public opinion as a refusal of the Austrian propositions. It is true that the document bears date Dec. 22, and was consequently penned [illegible] Esterhazy at St. Petersburg, but [illegible] to the Russian Government, [illegible] resolved to make a diplomatic [illegible] taking the initiative of propositions [illegible] with those which it has been served [illegible] the Austrian ultimatum. This, then, is the form in which the evasive answers (which, in spite of the vaporing about the distinct "yes" or "no," which it was said the Austrian categorical questions would bring out) you must have expected) are now given.

The Peace Pamphlet of Russian Origin.

Vienna (Dec. 29) Correspondence of the London News.

The French pamphlet proposing a general Congress for the pacification of Europe has failed in exciting any sensation here, as it is well known that, so far from being the production of a French statesman and emanating from an official quarter, it is nothing more than a work of Russian origin and written in the Russian interest. Looked at from this point of view, many parts of the pamphlet which at first appeared dark and mysterious, become plain and clear, and the views of the author may be defined as follows: By conjuring up the fata morgana of an alliance between Russia and France, he evidently seeks to sow the seeds of distrust against the latter Power in the British Cabinet and Nation—a distrust which it has been the policy of Russia from the very beginning of the war to create by every insidious means in her power. Secondly, to frighten the German Powers, and especially the lesser ones, out of the idea of an approximation to, or eventually obtaining support from, France, by pointing out the danger of their getting between two fires. Lastly, he attempts to work on the vanity of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the French nation by the flattering notion of affecting to disclaim, on the part of Russia, setting any value on the alliance of any other State than France, which alone could be honorable and useful, as it would secure to them the undivided empire of the world. The idea of this treble combination is cleverly managed, but in the well-informed circles of this city it is not considered likely that England and the German States will be so politically blind as to run into the trap thus set, and gilded over with the cunning device of ascribing the authorship to an exalted personage.

The Secret Clause of the Swedish Treaty—Sweden Preparing for War.

Stockholm (Dec. 26) Correspondence of the London News.

Whatever may be the official and public interpretation of the treaty with the Western Powers, there is every reason to believe it is only the outside shell of a kernel, which is perhaps not yet ripe, but it cannot last long before attaining its full growth. The extraordinary activity prevailing in our naval and military arsenals and other departments, point to the presumption that there is more going on behind the scenes than it considered needful to make public, at least for the present. It is clear that in this hyperborean climate, with the thermometer at 20° below zero, and sea and land covered several feet deep with ice and snow, the Christmas holidays would not be employed for such energetic work unless there was some good reason for it. It is more especially the army and naval clothing establishments that are so exceedingly busy in preparing uniforms and other articles of dress and accoutrements. Very large quantities of leather for boots, cross-belts and pouches have been purchased at Hamburg, and arrived here just before the frost set in. Regimental commanders have received strict orders to put their corps in the greatest possible state of efficiency. These orders are called "private," but are, as a matter of course, of such a nature as to prevent their being kept long secret. Officers who have applied for leave of absence at head-quarters have received flat refusals to their request. Here at Stockholm the belief is general that we are preparing to take part in the war in the Spring, and although the partisans of Russia disclaim against it, public opinion in general is greatly in favor of it, and a war with Russia would be a very popular measure.

Gigantic Naval Preparations of England for the next Campaign.

From the London Post, Jan. 4.

As the prospects of peace grow fainter, and the spectre of War looms out dark and gigantic more vividly from the future, it becomes the business of England to examine what hopes she has of being able to strike hard and home at Russia—of being able to make her blows tell with quick and vital effect on the vast body of her foe. There is no use in hesitating—there is nothing to be gained by the system of cautious delay—it is time that we should not only show, but should actively employ, our enormous strength by sea—that we should not only blockade the Russian ships in the Baltic, but that we should show them that no strength of defence, that no armament of forts is sufficient to secure them from the force of the British attack. We must appear close to St. Petersburg with arguments which Russia cannot answer. We must see what conditions of peace she will venture to offer when the last sail of the Navy, on which she has spent her time and her treasure, is demolished,—when even Cronstadt is insufficient to defy the armament that we are now gathering for this exploit.

We published yesterday a list, the accuracy of which we have no reason to doubt, of the ships that will be available for the Baltic campaign of 1856. It is a catalogue the extent and power of which will show that the country has not been idle—that she has not neglected the greatest source of strength that she possesses—that she has a fleet superior to anything that the world can show at the present day, or that history can tell of in old time. Twenty ships-of-the-line and eighteen frigates, of the magnificent proportions and heavy armament with which those formidable vessels are now fitted, are followed by a line of floating batteries, heavy mortar-ships, and gun-boats of smaller dimensions, amounting in all to 245 sail—enough, as one would think, to do anything that can be demanded of a naval force. It is plain that Russia expects, and is preparing to meet, a strong attack this year in the Baltic. All our news thence tells us of the troops that she is concentrating—of the defences that she is erecting there. She knows our preparations, and feels that sharp and decisive work must be encountered. Hitherto our appearance in the Baltic has been showy, rather than damaging and formidable. Our ships have been busy with the ruin of Russian commerce. They have not been exposed to danger; they have not meddled with glory. They have struck the Russian flag from the seas without suffering a blow themselves. This has, no doubt, severely damaged the country. It has created trouble in the Russian towns, and has brought dismay and starvation to the stores of the merchants; but it is not enough for the national obstinacy—it does not, unhappily, convince the people. Another course must be taken—a stronger attack must be made—it must be determined whether or no British skill and courage are a match for the fortifications which make the pride and strength of Russia. We should think, and we believe all England will agree with us, that the armament which we shall bring against those tremendous forts this present year—that the floating batteries which we and our Allies shall bring into action—that the fleet of gun-boats which we shall direct, will at least be sufficient, if not to destroy the forts themselves, to annihilate every ship that now lies beneath their guns. The destruction of the Russian Navy will be something to add to the history of our maritime glory. It will be a blow which it will take Russia long to recover—a serious damage to her, practically and financially—a fatal loss to the position which her ambition had led her to assume in Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

THE CZAR'S LETTER ON THE FALL OF KARS.

The following is a translation of the Czar's letter to Gen. MOURAVIEFF:

"The resolute persistence, the exemplary courage, and the warlike circumspection which have marked your entire conduct in Asiatic Turkey have now been crowned with full success.

The dominating fortress of Asia Minor, the fortress of Kars, has surrendered, with its entire garrison, artillery, and great depôts of arms and ammunition. The Anatolian army of 30,000 men exists no more; its commander-in-chief is our prisoner.

I thank you heartily for this so glorious feat which has invested the arms of Russia with new renown.

I also commission you to express my heartfelt thanks to the army under your command for the steadfastness and courage which have overcome the stiff-necked resistance of the enemy. In testimony of your high merit I nominate you Knight of the Order of St. George of the Second Class, a rank to which you have proved yourself incontestably entitled; and remain, with imperial grace, your well-wisher, ALEXANDER.

WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF KARS.

A correspondent of the London Times says of the militia and Bashi Bazouks who aided in the defence of Kars:

"Numbers have been frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their miserable comrades, who have sunk exhausted upon the way. We see them staggering in all day along the principal thoroughfare into the city, haggard and footsore, their countenances half idiotic from cold, hunger and fatigue.

Their condition, even before leaving Kars, was as wretched as could be; so much so (I quote word for word from an eyewitness) that it was positively painful to stir out of doors. They were lying about in all directions, groaning piteously—watching the Russian provision-wagons, which, as if to add to their misery, passed almost all day within their ken. Townspeople and soldiers alike suffered all the horrors of famine. The former crowded round the General as he rode out of his quarters, and prayed him, with all the eloquence of despair, to seek some means of putting an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very rooms, and, throwing their starving children at his feet, implored him rather to kill them at once than let them perish thus piecemeal for want of sustenance.

The hospitals were crowded with sick; on the Thursday before the surrender 80 men died in one day. Many went mad or became idiots from sheer hunger and hard work. Those who preserved a remnant of health, half-starved as they were, and scarcely clothed, were obliged to mount sentry almost every night up to the ancles in snow. Since the battle of the 29th there had been no animal food to issue to the troops. Horses had indeed been killed in the Gov[illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] a distance of [illegible] was all that [illegible] upon. Discipline was almost at an end.

THE CAVALRY [illegible] NEAR KERTCH.

The Journal de Constantinople has the following letter from Kertch:

You know that of all the cavalry of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent only a detachment of 150 horses remained here as a guard and as an escort of Gen. VIVIAN.

This morning 65 men of this detachment, ordered to go out foraging and to buy provisions from the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, left the place, under the command of Capt. SHERWOOD.

This little troop, not having found the provisions in the neighborhood of the most advanced outposts, went further into the country. All at once, when they least expected it, they were surrounded and attacked by a hundred [illegible] their number.

Captain SHERWOOD ordered a retreat, but they were obliged to cut their way through the mass of the enemy. The Turkish soldiers, listening only to the voice of their chief and the inspiration of their own courage, threw themselves on their enemies and fought with fury. Captain SHERWOOD, who was conspicuous by his English uniform, fell one of the first. His death did not check the ardor of the soldiers, who fought with renewed fury. Twenty-five succeeded in cutting their way through and so escaping. The remaining forty horsemen, officers and soldiers, either died on the battle-field or were taken prisoners.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. MOURAVIEFF.

The Invalide Russe publishes a proclamation by Gen. MOURAVIEFF, calling the entire population of Imeretia, Guriel and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced OMER PACHA's retreat.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR IMMEDIATE EMBARKATION.

Orders have been issued to the commanding officers of provisional battalions and depots to hold in readiness for immediate embarkation the whole of the disciplined men belonging to regiments serving in the East. The drafts of infantry regiments will proceed to the entrepôt at Malta, whence they will be conveyed as occasion may require to the seat of war, and the drafts for the cavalry reserve at Scutari. About 450 rank and file, belonging to the household infantry brigade, will proceed to Malta and join the reserve battalion. The number of troops under orders exceeds 4,500.—Chronicle.

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Within the last few days the report of a secret understanding confirmed by a treaty between Russia and Prussia is again brought forward, and gains some degree of credit. It is affirmed that this secret treaty has been only very lately concluded by the present Emperor of Russia, and that it was brought to Berlin by Count MUNSTER, who could never induce the Emperor NICHOLAS to sign it. This treaty is one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two states under certain possible contingencies; but whether the King of Prussia will be able to rely on the cooperation of his army in such a case is a question that has given rise to great doubt and discussion.—News.

THE NEW BRITISH COMMANDER OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

It is said that the new Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic is to be Sir EDMUND LYONS, who is now on his return from the Black Sea. It is, of course, nothing more than a rumor, and its foundation is not so clear. Occupied as Sir EDMUND has been with the affairs in the East, it is impossible he can have given that attention to the conduct of the fleet in the Baltic which even an officer unemployed at home may have done. But it is obvious that the Admirals who have already been out in the Baltic, and who know the capacities of the captains and crews under their command, must be more fitted for that important post than any other. Any objection which may apply to Admiral DUNDAS, can have no weight against his second in command; and unless there be official reasons to the contrary, we should suppose Sir CHARLES WOOD would prefer intrusting the command of the magnificent fleet now in preparation to Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR.—Chronicle.

British View of the Contest for Speakership in the House of Representatives.

From the London Daily News.

This obstinate contest is a good sign of the prosperous condition of the United States, both in their foreign and domestic relations. Did an enemy stand at their gates, were a commercial crisis impending, were a servile war raging in the Southern States, the election of Speaker would not be spun out to such a length. All other considerations would be flung to the winds in order that Congress might proceed without delay to concert measures for averting the danger. But the United States have peace within their borders and beyond them. With ample elbow-room in their extensive and thinly peopled territory, with an ample field of remunerative employment for a thousand times the capital and labor they can command—men have no temptation to civil broils; and unless they force a quarrel on some foreign nation, no people or government have anything to gain by attacking them. The annual meetings of their representatives are devoted to routine business, which might stand over for a year or two without seriously injuring them. They are the political lotus-eaters of the modern world; they can afford to indulge in leisure and procrastination. [illegible] The nations of the Old World have the wolf constantly at the door, and must dearly abide any moment of precious time they let slip.

President PIERCE, however, appears to be growing impatient. He wishes to see the test question of who is to be Speaker decided one way or another, and has been cudgelling his brains for some constitutional mode of coercing the House of Representatives into decided action. To this we attribute his delicate insinuation to one of the members of the House, that if the election is protracted much longer, he will have to send two Messages instead of one. To an European imagination the threat is appalling. One President's Message of the ordinary length appears to us a severe trial of patience; how any mortal could endure two at once baffles our powers of conception. If the House of Representatives can contemplate the prospect of having two Messages to read with unshaken equanimity, the case is hopeless.

REMARKABLE TALES.

Suffering from Intense Cold—Without Food—Mail Robberies—Barnum Swindled—Kansas Murders and a Mass Meeting.

Frozen People in Milwaukee.

At Milwaukee, Wis., last week, two most shocking cases of freezing came to light. One was a member of a family in the upper part of the city, who was actually frozen from the sheer want of clothing. The other case is that of a boy about 16 years of age, without friends, relatives or acquaintances, who went into the country in search of work and a place to stay. His efforts proved unsuccessful, and on Wednesday evening he returned to the city. As he had no money and no friends he went to the shop—a saddle shop on East Water-street—where he laid down and fell asleep. Next morning he was found with his limbs frozen solid from his knees to his toes! Assistance was called, and after considerable effort his boots and stockings were removed, and the frost taken from his limbs, but at the time our reporter left it was not known whether the blood would circulate or not. If not, he will be obliged to lose both his limbs at the knees. The young man says when he laid down he was not aware that his feet were frozen, and whether they had become so before he entered the shop, or after, it is not known. He has been cared for by the officers of the Relief Association.

Suffering on Lake Michigan.

Two men, named ADOLPH NICHER and LA FORCE, left Two Rivers in a small boat about noon on Thursday, to get their nets, about four miles out in the lake. The day and night were intensely cold, and when they attempted to return, they were prevented by the ice which had formed in the bay. Their absence created no little anxiety, and when the night passed away without bringing them back, the excitement was intense. A dead sea, rolling in the bay, had broken the ice, and, with the wind two points free and the oars double-banked, a boat was urged through the water and floating ice in the direction of the poor fellows, who were rapidly drifting out to sea, and who were soon hidden in the thick fog. After about two hours' hard labor, the boat was discovered half a mile ahead, and was soon came up with. The sight was an appalling one. The poor fellows, in the last stage of exhaustion, were still convulsively struggling in the grasp which was rapidly closing round their vitals, and their stiffened fingers still convulsively clutched the oars, while they strove to reach the shore; while the blood bursting through the cracked skin of the face, and congealed on the outside, was a sight which, once seen, could never be forgotten. It was at first supposed that one of them would lose one of his feet, but late accounts are more favorable. One of the crew of the rescuers' boat was frost-bitten, but we are happy to inform our readers that he was not sufficiently injured to justify any apprehension for his future usefulness.—Manitowoc Tribune.

Forty Days Without Food.

A lady named MILLER, upwards of 70 years of age, residing in Robinson Township, about eight miles from Pittsburg, has been lying seriously ill for some time. During the past forty days she has not eaten a morsel of food of any kind, and her only drink is water. She is a widow, and the mother of a family. Her physicians have not given the disease any definite name. She was still alive, though very weak.

Mail Robberies in Michigan.

Within the last few weeks the loss of letters containing money or drafts, either mailed in the Detroit Post-office, or sent to Detroit from other points, have become alarmingly frequent. Among those that have thus disappeared is one containing New-York drafts amounting to $5,000, mailed here for Boston by E. CHAMBERS & Co.; one containing $500 in money mailed by [illegible] to [illegible] & LEWIS, of this city; one containing $200, mailed by WM. PETER, of Marathon, to F. BUHL & Co., of this city; one of $150, mailed by D. G. BOYCE & Co., of Byron, to BUHL & DUCHARME; one of $150, mailed to T. & J. HINCHMAN, of this city; one of $125, mailed by QUANTRMAN & GOODRICH, of Dryden, to [illegible] & Son, of this city; and one containing a check for [illegible] by E. EATON to C. S. MAY of [illegible], besides [illegible] others who have lost letters. These cases come to our notice in a [illegible]. They are enough to show how unsafe it is to send money through the mails.—[illegible]

[illegible]

A swindle has recently been carried out successfully at the West by a party who [illegible] the acceptance of Mr. P. T. BARNUM to [illegible] he negotiated, pocketing the proceeds. The amount of the [illegible] from $3,000 to $20,000. The exact amount of this fraud is probably not yet known. The forgeries were well calculated to deceive those best acquainted with Mr. BARNUM's signature.

An Old Forger.

An interesting forgery case, that had occupied the Court for eleven days, was decided at Plymouth on Tuesday. The name of the accused is [illegible]. He is seventy-five years of age [illegible] and possessed much influence in Washington County, where he resided. His [illegible] led him to misrepresent, and forge, and swindle away the property of one McCORKLE, through [illegible] perjuries and forgery. The latter was one of the principal witnesses in the case. The Jury, after an absence of two hours, returned a verdict of guilty.

The Indian Outbreak in Florida—Lieut. Hartsuff's Adventures—His Critical Position—Atrocities Committed by the Indians.

We take the subjoined interesting letter from the Tampa Peninsular of Jan. 5:

FORT MYERS, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: At 1 A. M., on Wednesday morning, an express from Company K reached this place, to report that his company [illegible] mile out, having been sent by an escort to Lieut. HARTSUFF, who had been found alive, and also informing us that SOMMER, Company G, was also found, but he having received only a flesh wound in the right arm, had consented to go back with the bat[illegible] to the ground. Upon the receipt of this news, the ambulance was at once dispatched for the Lieutenant, and he was brought in at 7 P. M. on Wednesday. Company K also came in. The Lieutenant looked weak and pale, but got out of the wagon himself. He has received two wounds [illegible], one ball having entered his arm, passed through, and lodged in his breast; it is not yet extracted. His version of the affair does not materially differ from the rest, up to the time of their ultimate dispersion; after that he knows nothing of them, except that some one, supposed to be HOLLAND, called to him in very good English, "Come out, come out! I'll not hurt you!" [illegible] his whereabouts and lure him to his death; he declined their invitation, and lay under water for many hours, hid by water and rushes, when he managed to crawl by degrees to Fort Drum. [illegible] but first wrote an account of the matter on the margin of a newspaper, with pencil, intending to fasten it to a tree, that his record might be extant, as he laid himself down in a pine grove and slept, hardly expecting that death, in some shape, would visit him.

It was dark when he awoke, and you may imagine the revolution of feeling, you may conceive his joy, when the [illegible] met his ear. No tattoo to him, but the most joyful of reveilles, indicating the dawning of safety. But how shall he tell them of his presence? How indicate that he, one whom they think is dead? Suddenly he bethought him of his pistol, only the one, there was but little hope that the sound would be heard, yet the trial must be made, for he cannot talk to them. He drew and fired the pistol; fortunately, it exploded—the guard heard [illegible] but, that the poor [illegible] and his friends had recognized the signal; they formed and marched to assist to his rescue. And the glad meeting! Strong men cried like children for very joy in the calvary. A litter was formed, and the Lieutenant [illegible] carried with all care by Companies K and E arrived at Fort Simmons on Sunday; they had met with SOMMER, whose principal trouble was, "I'm very hungry." K was immediately detailed to convey the Lieutenant to Fort Myers, and E, C and L went on the battle-ground, taking SOMMER with them.

Upon their arrival there a scene met their view of a description so horrible that words cannot describe it, for the corpses of the four [illegible] were still above ground, although in a state of mutilation. They were scalped and indecently mutilated. Their death was, of course, caused by the large quantity of balls which had perforated heads, chests, &c., but that they were mutilated while still living is evident from the [illegible] them, such as the tearing up of grass, and the position, the bits of clothes remaining in their hands. CURRAN was a remarkably athletic man; he held a piece of an Indian shirt still in his grasp. They were all decently interred [illegible] that what there was of them to inter [illegible] cards had taken toll of mortality, and left little but bones for the sextons and worms. Their mourners fired a salvo of artillery into the adjoining thicket, but no man there was [illegible] echoes that answered. [illegible] "G" American; COOPER, "E" CURRAN and McNAMARA, "K" Irish. With respect to the effects, I believe two rifles have been recovered, and one mule, shot in the [illegible], [illegible] wagons, &c. were burnt, and one also, [illegible] harness. Many a heart turned sick as they gazed on the work of demons, and many a vow was registered whose fulfilment will bring sorrow and desolation into the [illegible]. Nothing was seen of Indians on the route going or coming, though doubtless the Indians saw them. All have returned safe as they went, save and except the fatigue of a journey where the water was of mid-deep. All the Fort Drum [illegible] returned safe to their post and the same at this place. HARTSUFF is tenderly cared for, in an apartment of Col. BROWN's; his wounds are healthy but the ball still remains unextracted.

The Peninsular adds: In addition to the above intelligence we will add the following, which we learn from a reliable source: Sergeant SMITH, the express rider, sent to apprise Lieut. HARRIS and party of their danger, was fired at by three Indians, he being taken aback. At the explosion his horse suddenly shyed, breaking the girth, and throwing the rider, and then returned to Fort Myers. SMITH, finding that the Indians had discharged all their guns, made his escape while they were reloading.

This fact goes to prove that the attack of the Seminole was a premeditated affair, and that the Indians are now determined to carry on their desultory warfare with an energy that will require the greatest precaution on the part of those in command, to prevent them from doing much damage, until such time as forces are raised competent to hunt them down and send them to the West, or to—oblivion.

News from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas we have a fortnight's later news from Mexico. The Texas left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst., bringing files of papers thence to that date, and from the Capital to the 5th.

Our Mexican files are filled with articles showing the country still to be the victim of mingled tyranny and anarchy. A press-law, more inquisitorial, if not more despotic than ever, has been enacted. Numbers of journals have consequently been obliged to suspend, or altogether abandon publication, and several editors have been seized and thrown into prison! The Government, in the meantime, somewhat affected by the expression of feeling to which these proceedings have given rise, are endeavoring to explain away their excessive odiousness.

At the same time Degollado in Guanajuato, and Uraga in the Sierra Gorda are engaged in armed opposition to COMONFORT's Government as general principles.

VIDAURRI is strengthening himself for future movements, in what direction remains to be seen. Men, arms, ammunition and provisions he is taking care to secure in abundance.

At present he appears to be operating against the reactionists.

Gen. TRACONIS, late Governor of Tampico, has been nominated Commandant-General of the State of Puebla.

In Lower California the Council has compelled Gen. BLANCARTE to resign the political command, because, although he had proclaimed the plan of Ayutla, he allowed three months to pass without acting on it. He was succeeded by Señor D. Jose MARIA GOMEZ. Gen. BLANCARTE intended to embark for Mazatlan, it is said, in order to assist in overthrowing the military command of Col. D. [illegible] VALLE, nominated to it by the Supreme Government.

Right of Neutrals to Purchase Belligerent Ships.

The English High Court of Admiralty has taken another step in the right direction—namely, sustaining the right of neutrals to purchase the ships of belligerents, subject in general to the single question of bona fides.

The case of the Benedict was this. She was built originally by NIS PHILIPSON, a merchant, established at Riga, in Russia, but of Danish extraction; and she was given by him, as a donation or portion for advancement, to his son, FANS PHILIPSON [illegible], established at Altona, in Denmark.

The captors objected to this conveyance, on the ground upon which all the belligerent wrongs in this respect have been perpetrated—namely, that everything is to be presumed in favor of the captors and against the captured; and that all facts or possible suspicion of mala fides, such as concealment, donation, irregular bills-of-sale, &c., [illegible] be arbitrarily taken as conclusive evidence of fraud, even against the proof of the fact and against the truth.

The shipping built in the State of Maine during last year, was 215,905 72 tons, and the tonnage at present owned in the State is 806,[illegible] tons. The tonnage, estimated at the value of $50 per ton, would amount to $40,000,000. If added to this the buildings in the State employed in the [illegible] of vessels [illegible] estimated at [illegible] 000,000, making the total amount invested in that species of property by the citizens of Maine, $50,000,000. No European State, with the exception of Great Britain, has so large a commercial marine as Maine.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The following is the conclusion of the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the State of New-York [illegible]

[illegible]

It will be perceived at once, in comparing the two sections, that the exemption heretofore applicable to manufacturing corporations and marine insurance companies is, by this amendment, applied to all corporations existing in this State.

It is not a matter of astonishment that so gross a wrong should be perpetrated upon the people of this State, as to take in a great measure from under the heretofore common burden of taxation, a portion of the taxable property thereof, and simply because its owners had sought employment for it, with a view to the profits to be derived thereby, under acts of incorporation. That profit upon an investment of capital should be the measure of taxation upon it is unequal in all respects, and reduces the amount of the liability of that capital to sustain the government by which it is protected exactly to the standard of the ability with which it is managed.

In other words, it is assessed exactly in proportion to the talent, prudence and integrity of the parties intrusted with its control or exempt from taxation in accordance with the imbecility or prodigacy of its employes.

The law referred to is unjust to the mass of our citizens [illegible]

It is only when capital shelters itself under corporate powers that it is in a measure exempted from its liability to support the Government by which it is protected.

If this provision remains upon our statutes, it must necessarily lead to a large reduction of the amount of property liable to its full proportion of taxes. [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The duties imposed upon the Comptroller by the general insurance law, and the various amendments thereto, as well as the amount of property at stake, in this State, both by the policy holders and owners of stock in these corporations, would seem to require at his hands a somewhat extended notice of their condition and management. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is unnecessary here to discuss the causes that [illegible]

Under the present law for the formation of insurance companies [illegible]

The real use of actual capital for a successful insurance company [illegible]

The charter and proof of publication are then submitted to the Attorney-General, and if he finds it consistent with the laws and Constitution of this State, he shall certify the same to the Comptroller. The Comptroller, either by himself or by three disinterested persons, shall cause an examination to be made, to ascertain if the amount of capital required by the law has been paid in, and is possessed by the company in money or such stocks and bonds and mortgages as the 8th section of the law provides.

The usual method is to produce the certificate to the appraisers of a deposit of the necessary amount in some good and solvent bank. In some instances a portion of it is composed of mortgages. This is not necessary under the provisions of the law. This presentation of capital is accompanied with the affidavit of the officers, that the same is the bona fide property of the corporation.

Upon filing the certificate of the appraisers under oath of this exhibition of capital to them in the office of the Comptroller, it becomes his duty to deliver a certified copy of such certificate to the corporators, and upon filing the same in the office of the County Clerk, where the company is to be located, with a copy of the charter, the parties are authorized to commence the business of insurance.

The first conclusion resulting from this process is, that no inducement is offered to keep the capital in the hands of the corporators. They have the certificate of the Comptroller and appraisers, that gives them the necessary credit to commence business. The commencement of their business, from its very nature, is the receipt of money for premiums.

[illegible]

The only knowledge within the reach of the holder of a policy is the annual report of the company made to the Comptroller. No knowledge of the real nature of their property or its value, in many cases, can be derived by him from the annual statement thus made.

I may as well remark here, that the Comptroller does not believe that any change for the better can be made by extending the law as to those statements, for the simple reason that legislative ingenuity cannot keep pace, by such amendments, with the sharpness and shrewdness (not to use a stronger word) of parties who have nothing to lose, but all to gain by the formation of insurance companies under the present law.

Every general law for the formation of corporations deprives the Legislature of at least one prominent safeguard against fraud by the parties availing themselves of its provisions.

The Legislature, in the enactment of a special charter, controlled the location of the institution thus created, and the parties by whom the same should be organized. It also exercised the right of judging as to the number of corporators and the amount of capital required by the people of the State. One of the causes of the failure of so many insurance companies in this State may have arisen from their multiplication with a rapidity far beyond the wants of the business proposed to be transacted by them. This is mentioned as an occurrence incidental to all general laws, and not as a fact, or even an opinion of the Comptroller.

The power is given by the present law for any thirteen persons without reference to honesty, capital or capacity, on their compliance with certain provisions, to undertake the prerogative of insuring not only the property of the people of this State, but that of every other State in the Union, where they are not precluded by positive enactments by those States.

The present law indorses alike the needy adventurer and the able capitalist. The one by the production, for a day, of the amount of capital, and which is to be returned, perhaps, to-morrow, (which has repeatedly occurred,) receives the same certificate of authority to enter upon a career, the result to them of certain profit, as they have nothing to lose, and they stand before the public with the same claim to their patronage as the other whose real basis is integrity, experience and capital.

For the purpose of explaining more fully the danger to the public from the operation of our present Insurance law, and enabling the Legislature to see how the same is perverted, the report of WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., who was appointed by the Comptroller to examine into the affairs of the Tontine Fire Insurance Company, located in the City of New-York, is annexed to this report, with the affidavits and certificate of the appraisers as to its amount of capital, and marked G.

In justice to Messrs. MILLER, CAMBRELLING and CARRIGAN, the appraisers appointed to examine the capital of all Fire Insurance Companies forming in that City, the additional affidavit of the President and Secretary of that Company is annexed to the report.

It will be observed that the affidavit is as strong as language can make it, and the commissioners had no resource but to grant the company the requisite certificate that it possessed sufficient capital, to commence business as required by law.

Under the present law this process can be repeated as often as men can be prevailed upon to make such affidavits, neither is it at all surprising that they should be made, as long as the law permits the formation of insurance companies, the evidence of whose capital rests upon a certificate of deposit in a bank, and an affidavit of the parties interested in perpetrating the fraud.

There is not probably a single member of this Legislature that is not acquainted with the fact that some of his immediate constituents have suffered pecuniary loss by insurance companies, either in paying a premium to some worthless company for a policy, or one occasioned by the destruction of property by fire, the owner of which is unable to collect the amount insured thereon.

The evils arising from the present system must and will be constantly augmenting, as sure as the amount of property increases within the borders of our State, unless the Legislature will pass an insurance law for the protection of its inhabitants, instead of such yearly amendments to the present one, as are suggested by their officers and agents interested in sustaining the present system, and who surround our legislative halls for that purpose at each succeeding session.

The failure of an insurance company falls upon a portion of our citizens with more crushing force than that of any other corporation.

The proceeds of a life's labor are swept away by the misfortunes of a single hour, from a citizen, and as he turns with hope to his policy of insurance for relief, he learns perhaps for the first time, that the laws of the State to which he has looked for protection from the very misfortune that has overtaken him, permit the formation of insurance companies, whose capacity to pay his loss consists in the profits of the concern, and that their pretended capitals are only valuable as a basis to make affidavits, the moral perjury of which is fathomless.

The amount of property at fire risks at the close of the year 1854, by the joint stock companies in this State and located within its boundaries, was $499,422,647 97, and by mutual companies $182,076,460 02, and by companies located in other States, $79,017,348 72. Total amount at risk, $761,446,412 73.

The total premiums paid in cash for the insurance of property in this State last year, $4,808,478 72, and notes given for premiums, (not premium notes,) $616,163.

The losses which accrued to companies of this State during the year, and were paid, amount to $5,251,342 12. In process of liquidation, $404,987 39, and $445,942 16 are resisted from various causes.

The amount paid for insurance in this State is so enormously large, that it would seem that some additional security should be furnished its citizens for the payment of their losses, than that furnished by the present insurance law.

It appears to the Comptroller that something more than the mere personal integrity of corporators should be given for a payment of nearly $7,000,000 per annum for insurance against loss or damage by fire by the people of this State. The mere possession of any given amount of capital in personal property, transferable at the will of the corporators, is not sufficient guarantee to the policy holders of our Insurance Companies.

By chapter 95 of the Laws of 1851, all companies engaged in the business of life insurance in this State, were compelled to deposit with the Comptroller, in securities named in said act, a sum equal to $100,000 each, to be held in trust for the security of policy-holders in such companies. The same provision was applicable to companies of other States, proposing to transact the business of life insurance in this State.

The object and intent of that law, was not that it afforded sufficient security upon all policies issued in this State, but to settle the question that an actual capital was in possession, or under the control of each life insurance company, proposing to transact the business of insurance in this State.

This act was amended in its application to foreign companies by chapter 463 of the Laws of 1853, by allowing such deposit to be made, in the office of the chief financial officer of the State, where such Company was located.

These provisions are now in force as to Life Insurance Companies in this as well as those located in other States, transacting business in this.

The operation of this law has been attended with little or no inconvenience to the companies, and the amount of securities now deposited in this office are more than $1,300,000.

Table H exhibits the names of the companies, and the amount deposited by each.

The Comptroller would respectfully recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law compelling the deposit, in a department to be created under the name of the Insurance Department, to be located in the State Hall at the city of Albany, of fifty per cent. of the capital of all joint-stock insurance companies, located within this State, in such securities as are authorized by section 8 of the "Act providing for the incorporation of Insurance Companies, passed June 25, 1853."*

[illegible]

The basis of this plan it should be remarked, is, that [illegible] will fall into the hands of Joint-Stock Companies. [illegible] I would call the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that the risks now in force in this State by Joint-Stock Companies, as before stated, is $499,422,647 97, and in the Mutual Companies $182,076,460 02.

The adoption of this plan would soon make the difference more apparent.

It is not pretended on the part of the Comptroller that this plan would afford entire and undoubted security to the policy-holder, any more than the General Bank Law certainly indemnify the holder of a bank bill. Its adoption, beyond doubt, would prevent the formation of fraudulent companies, and furnish all reasonable security to persons insuring property in this State.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES FORMED UNDER GENERAL LAWS SINCE 1854.

Marine Insurance Companies organized under chapter 308 of the Laws of 1853.

Name.	Location.	Date.	Capital.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co.	New-York	Feb. 28, 1854	$500,000
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	New-York	Jan. 8, 1855	380,000
Globe Mutual Ins. Co.	New-York	April 18, 1855	300,000
Great Western Ins. Co.	New-York	Sept. 26, 1855	500,000

The following are the fire insurance companies organized under chapter 466 of Laws of 1853:

Name.	Location.	Date.	Capital.
Star Ins. Co.	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	April 14, 1855	150,000
Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	New-York	April 18, 1855	300,000
Susquehanna Fire Ins. Co.	Oswego, N.Y.	Sept. 2, 1855	150,000
Webster Fire Ins. Co.	New-York	[illegible]	150,000
Henry Clay Fire Ins. Co.	New-York	[illegible]	150,000
Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.	New-York	[illegible]	150,000
Tontine Fire Ins. Co.	New-York	May 15, 1855	150,000
National Exchange Ins. Co.	New-York	May 21, 1855	150,000
Enterprise Ins. Co.	New-York	Aug. 3, 1855	150,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	150,000

The location of the Susquehanna Fire Insurance Company has been changed to the city of Albany, by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 21, 1855.

A Commissioner was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Webster, Henry Clay, Mechanics', Tontine, and National Exchange, five of the above named Fire Insurance Companies, since their organization, and they have each passed into the hands of a receiver.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Of other States and Foreign Governments, authorized under the provisions of chapter 466, of the Laws of 1853, to transact the business of insurance in this State during the year 1855.

Ætna Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.
American Insurance Company	Providence, R.I.
American Insurance Company	Boston, Mass.
American Fire Insurance Company	Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Providence, R.I.
Boylston Insurance Co.	Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Bridgeport, Ct.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Ct.
City Fire Insurance Co.	New-Haven, Ct.
City Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Ct.
Conway Fire Insurance Co.	Conway, Mass.
Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Equitable Mutual Insurance Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Ins. Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Firemen's Insurance Co.	Charleston, S.C.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin Insurance Co.	Boston, Mass.
Hamilton Mutual Insurance Co.	Salem, Mass.
Hampden Fire Insurance Co.	Springfield, Mass.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	Hartford, Ct.
Insurance Co. of North America	Philadelphia, Pa.
Keystone Insurance Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Manufacturers' Insurance Co.	Boston, Mass.
Merchants' Insurance Co.	Boston, Mass.
Merchants' Insurance Co.	Providence, R.I.
Merchants' Insurance Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Merchants' and Mechanics' Mu. Ins. Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Monarch Fire and Life Assurance Co.	London, Eng.
National Insurance Co.	Boston, Mass.
Norwich Fire Insurance Co.	Norwich, Ct.
Phœnix Insurance Co.	Hartford, Ct.
Providence Washington Ins. Co.	Providence, R.I.
Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Roger Williams Insurance Co.	Providence, R.I.
Royal Insurance Co.	Liverpool, Eng.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Springfield, Mass.
State Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	Harrisburgh, Pa.
Virginia Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Richmond, Va.
Western Massachusetts Ins. Co.	Pittsfield, Mass.

STATE PRISONS.

The duties imposed upon the Comptroller, by chap. 240, of the Laws of 1854, would seem to impose upon him, the duty of presenting to your honorable body, the financial operations of our State Prisons, during the past fiscal year.

AUBURN PRISON.

The receipts of this prison, paid into the treasury during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1855, have been		$71,156 08
Paid Levi Lewis, during the year	$65,666 67	
Cash in his hands, Oct. 1, 1855	1,669 08	
Total	$68,333 75	
From this should be deducted, cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1855	547 15	
Total expenses		$67,786 60
Net profits		$3,369 48

The earnings of this prison are somewhat larger than shown by its cash receipts, owing to some balances due from contractors.

The amount of gross earnings, of all descriptions, as furnished by one of the Inspectors, is $74,949 83. This would increase the apparent profits of the prison for the past year, to $7,161 23.

The result given by the Comptroller, is the cash balance actually paid into the treasury.

SING SING PRISON.

The expenditure of this prison for the past year for support		$117,425 50
Add cash on hand, 1st October, 1854		311 05
Total		$117,736 55
Paid into the treasury by agent and warden	$82,079 48	
Cash on hand, 1st October, 1855	793 05	
		82,872 53
Total excess of expenditure over receipts		$34,864 02

This amount is the actual cash balance against the prison for the support of convicts. It is but just to the agent and warden to state that the sum of $6,676 28 is due and payable from the contractors to the prison.

Deduct this amount from the cash balance above stated, and the excess of expenditures over receipts of that Prison still amounts to $28,187 75 for support alone.

There has also been expended at this Prison in building shops declared necessary by the Inspectors, for the proper performance of contracts, $4,648 86.

Add this amount to the cash balance against the Prison as heretofore stated, and it exhibits an absolute expenditure over the receipts into the Treasury of $39,506 61.

The expenditures of Sing Sing Prison, while they show a large balance against it as compared with its cash receipts, furnish evidence of the beneficial effects of the law of 1854, changing the method of the agent's accounting with this department.

Expenses for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1854	$136,189 70
Expenses for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1855	122,380 53
Balance in favor of the year 1855	$13,809 17

The fact, as shown by the above statements, that Auburn Prison is a source of absolute profit and revenue to the Treasury of the State, while a large amount of money is required, in addition to its earnings, for the support of Sing Sing Prison, is not satisfactorily explained to the Comptroller by their different locations.

The Inspectors in whose charge they are, in their annual report, it is presumed, will state the reasons producing the discrepancy so apparent between them.

CLINTON PRISON.

The expenses of this prison for the past fiscal year for support have been		$49,406 53
Deduct balance due Agent Oct. 1, 1854		149 25
Total		$49,254 30
Paid into the Treasury by Agent and Warden during the fiscal year	$857 70	
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1855	409 87	1,267 57
Total		$47,986 73

This is the actual cash balance against the prison, and is charged for support upon the books of this Department.

Yet the Comptroller feels it his duty to say that nearly $5,000 has been expended in new repairs necessary for the prosecution of the business at the prison, and in furnishing new cells, made necessary by an increased number of convicts.

In addition to the amount of expenditure for support, as above stated, a further sum of $18,921 has been drawn from the Treasury under specific acts, for balances due parties for materials furnished and work performed upon the blast furnace and forges.

If this amount be added to the cash balance of expenditure over the receipts, the amount of that balance will be $66,907 73. By an examination of the accounts of Clinton Prison, as heretofore stated, it will be seen that the actual receipt of money into the Treasury from all sources connected with that prison amounts to only $857 70.

This strange result arises from an usurpation of power, in making a contract for the labor of the convicts in that prison, or an utter misapprehension of the consequences to follow the contract made by Inspectors Messrs. ANGEL, STORMS and CLARK, through the agent of the same.

While the absolute earnings of the convicts of that prison for the fiscal year, as returned to this office, amount to $38,120 81, but $850 70 about the amount of miscellaneous receipts, reach the treasury of this State.

It is due to Clinton prison that the Legislature should be put in possession of the situation of affairs connected with that affair.

On the 22d day of November, 1852, JOHN L. BARNES, then agent of Clinton prison, under the direction of the Inspectors, entered into a contract with JACOB D. KINGSLAND, of Keeseville, Clinton county, for the labor of convicts in that prison, at 75 cents per day. A copy of said contract is annexed to this report, marked I.

It will be observed that the conditions of the contract gives to Mr. KINGSLAND the entire control of all the buildings then erected, with their fixtures, and the personal property of the State in any manner connected with the raising of the ore and manufacturing of iron, and it also covenants to erect and complete for use a blast furnace then in process of completion, and certain forge fires, &c., the blast furnace to be completed for use on the 1st of April following the date of contract, and six forge fires and fixtures to be completed for use on the 1st of July following; with a provision that on the failure to complete the same at the appointed times, Mr. KINGSLAND may finish the same, the agent agreeing to pay him for so doing.

The first appropriation by the Legislature for manufacturing iron at the prison was $17,000, on the 9th of April, 1852.

No appropriation for the completion of the works was made in 1853; $10,000 for the blast furnace and coal kilns and $19,000 for the construction of six forge fires, was appropriated on the 8th of April, 1854, just five days after the time agreed upon to complete the blast furnace, and only three months before the forges were also to be completed.

The Legislature of last Winter appropriated $18,[illegible] to pay certain debts contracted, for the fulfillment of the contract on the part of the agent. One of the covenants of the contract, it will be seen, was, that Mr. KINGSLAND was to pay every thirty days for the convict labor, and the agent, in default of the payment of the same, was authorized to declare the contract void, by entering upon the employment of the property leased by the contract.

There was due from Mr. KINGSLAND on the 30th of September, 1854, $5,901 62.

The amount of convict labor as returned to this office, for [illegible]

* These two companies commenced their formation under the law of [illegible]

[illegible]

Thus usurping the prerogatives of the Legislature to dispose of the State the entire support of the convicts [illegible]

[illegible] the power to execute contracts for the labor of convicts, [illegible] cannot find any color of authority for the same, conferred upon the Inspectors or agents under the provisions of the laws of this State; the Inspectors, through the agent [illegible] appropriate the entire earnings of the prisons for any number of years, for which they are authorized to make any contract, in erecting such buildings and fixtures as their fancy, interest or judgment may dictate.

It is not sufficient to say that the amount due on the contract was not actually in the Treasury. It would have been so upon the proper fulfillment and enforcement of the contract by the agent, as the act of 1854 compels him to deposit all moneys of the State received by him in Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the State.

The Comptroller believes that the Inspectors, through the agent of that Prison, exceeded their powers and violated their duties in this contract with Mr. KINGSLAND, under the idea of obtaining the sum of seventy-five cents per day for convict labor, [illegible] contract, when every provision, except the price per diem, [illegible] the State. If this doctrine is to prevail that the Inspectors can make valid contracts for new and expensive buildings for our State prisons, and create the contracts by which the earnings of the convicts to pay themselves for the cost of erecting the same, it is certainly time that the Legislature revised our Prison law, and clearly and distinctly marked out the duty of Inspectors, as well as the powers intended by law to be conferred upon them.

[illegible] the Clinton prison. That the Legislature should provide for the manufacture of iron at that prison, the Comptroller does not entertain a doubt; and that it can be done beneficially to the State is never been [illegible] contracted; but when done in the manner produced by this contract, he fully believes it not only an usurpation of power by the Inspectors, but at an expense far above what it would cost were the agent to perform the same with the money derived from a direct appropriation from the Legislature itself.

The result arrived at is not a matter of complaint, but the process by which it is reached is in defiance of legal provisions, and establishes a precedent of fearful import to the financial concerns of our State Prisons. If the Inspectors, by the agent, can make contracts for the convict labor of our State Prisons that shall withhold their earnings from the Treasury, and expend them at their pleasure in the erection of buildings, machinery, &c., then the functions of the Legislature have ceased as connected with our State Prisons, and their financial operations have passed into the hands of the Inspectors themselves.

STATE PRISON DEBTS.

There has been paid to the creditors of Sing Sing Prison, under chap. 302 of the Laws of 1855	$77,504 60
To Fitch, Hunt & Cooley, under chapters 265, 293 and 303 of the Laws of 1855	47,863 47
Total	$125,368 07

There remained of claims, favorably reported upon by the Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the State prisons, and unpaid, nearly $2,700 on the 1st October, 1855; a portion of the same has since been paid.

There has also been paid of the debts of this prison, contracted between 1st day of May, 1854, and the 1st January, 1855, under the provisions of chapter 265 of the Laws of 1855, $8,877 84, which is included in the above account. The appropriation under this chapter being $4,000 is nearly exhausted, and some considerable amount of claims are yet outstanding; the precise amount is unknown to the Comptroller.

A number of claims against the prison have been rejected by the Comptroller, amounting to $20,000, upon the ground that so much doubt existed as to their legality, it was believed that the Legislature had the proper place to present them.

The Comptroller is willing to fully admit the equity of some portion of them, while others are undoubtedly without the pale of equitable demands against the State.

There has been charged to M. L. LOCKWOOD, late agent of Sing Sing prison, under the provisions of chap. 301 of the Laws of 1854, $43,827 04.

The balance due the State from him, as now shown by the books of this department, is $19,117 90.

The Comptroller has felt it his duty to place the official bond of the Agent, M. L. LOCKWOOD, in the hands of the Attorney-General for collection, although several claims against the Prison remain unpaid, that are properly chargeable to him, which will, with interest, reach the entire penalty of that instrument, it being for $25,000 only. One of these is a demand of the Fishkill Bank for $3,000 and interest upon a note of the Agent. The amount would have been paid if the Comptroller had considered it within the strict letter of the act appropriating money for the payment of the Prison debts. There is no doubt of the equity of this demand, and it should be paid, by an appropriation from the Legislature, and charged to the account of the agent, who admits, upon his examination under oath before the Commissioners, that he received the money from the Bank, expended the same for Prison purposes and received a credit for that amount, upon the Comptroller's books, and that the same should be charged to him.

AUBURN PRISON.

There has been paid for debts against this prison during the past fiscal year, $40,198 54.

The outstanding debts of this prison do not exceed $250.

CLINTON PRISON.

There has been paid from the Treasury of this State during the past fiscal year, for the debts of this prison, $35,584 57.

The amount outstanding against it is not $100, except an account of $913 wholly rejected by the Commissioners.

The total amount paid by this Department for the aggregate indebtedness of all the State Prisons, including special acts for the benefit of FITCH, HUNT & COOLEY against Sing Sing Prison, and GREEN & CONRO, of Keeseville, and STARKS & PRUYN for the Clinton Prison, amounts to $231,986 57.

That this debt should accumulate against the State, until it fell like an avalanche upon its treasury, the present fiscal year, under the old method of managing the financial affairs of the prisons, cannot but furnish full evidence of the wisdom of the change produced in the method of keeping the accounts of the agents and wardens of the respective prisons, by the act of 1854.

At least one of the beneficial results of that act is to enable the Comptroller to present the financial condition of the prisons as they actually exist; while the first fruits of that law developed this monstrous indebtedness of those institutions, its ultimate results must be beneficial in its operations, from the fact that under its provisions the creation of a debt on the part of the agent and warden, is a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

The result of each year's financial operations of the different prisons can and will be clearly shown, and if reform in any or all of their management, is necessary, the Legislature can apply the remedy with a full and complete knowledge of their real condition.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

There has been paid from the Treasury of the State, under the provisions of chap. 526, creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners, $878 22 for the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1855.

Table J, annexed to this report, exhibits the amount charged against each railroad company to refund the money thus advanced.

AUCTION DUTIES.

Table K, annexed to this report, exhibits the amount of moneys received into the treasury for auction duties, with the names of the parties paying the same.

The amount of duties received the past fiscal year is $143,023 75, showing an increase during the year of $35,879 64 over the previous year.

NEW-YORK HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

By chap. 121, of the laws of 1855, a Board of Commissioners, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Governor of the State, was created, for the protection of the harbor of the City of New-York. Their powers and duties were clearly defined by the act, and they were "to report to the Legislature from time to time, and as soon as practicable, and at least by the Second Tuesday of January next, the results of the information thus obtained, and the evidence upon which the same shall be founded."

In section 7 of the act above mentioned, the per diem allowance of the Commissioners was established, and all necessary expenses for surveys, &c., were to be certified by a majority of the Board, and when audited by the Comptroller, were to be paid upon his warrant by the Treasurer, out of any moneys belonging to the General Fund not otherwise appropriated.

The construction given this act by the Comptroller was, that it conferred no authority upon him to pay the necessary expenses of the Commissioners, as the act did not distinctly specify the sum appropriated, in accordance with sec. 8 of art. 7 of the constitution.

The Commissioners concurred with this view of the Comptroller, and it became a question whether the objects of the commission, by the omission of the appropriating clause in the bill, would not entirely fail.

Under these circumstances, an arrangement was made with the Commercial Bank of the City of Albany to advance to the Commissioners the sum of $10,000.

The accounts have been regularly certified to by a majority of the Commissioners, and audited by the Comptroller, and deposited in the bank to that amount.

Including interest, there is due on the 1st January, 1856, to that bank $10,318 51.

Act for the relief of Wm. E. and M. L. Worden.

By chapter 128 of the laws of 1855, the State Engineer and Surveyor was directed to ascertain and certify the deficiency of acres in lot No. 5, in Fish Creek reservation sold in 1800 acres, to PETER SMITH, on the 20th May, 1800. It further directed the Comptroller to credit on the bond given for the purchase money at the rate of $1 75 per acre for such deficiency; and if the sum exceed the amount due upon the bond, it is made the duty of the Comptroller to certify the excess and report the same to the Legislature.

Amount due September 30, 1855, (no interest having been paid since that date,) on Peter Smith's bond for lot No. 5 Fish Creek Reservation		$108 30
Amount credited by the above act, being a deficiency of $107 93, at $1 75-100 per acre	$188 87	
Interest at 6 per cent. from May 5, 1855, to Sept. 30, 1855	196 43	385 20 [illegible]
Excess after paying bond		$276 90

Due WILLIAM E. WORDEN and MORGAN L. WORDEN, assignees of PETER SMITH, $276 90.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.

There has been paid from the treasury during the past fiscal year for the improvement of rivers, creeks and lakes, the following sums:

Black river	$3,500
Sacandaga river	2,500
Raquett river	2,500
Grass river	2,500
Oswegatchie river	2,500
Salmon river	2,500
West Canada creek	2,500
Saranac river and lakes	2,500
Ausable river	2,500
Total	$23,500

The object proposed to be attained by these expenditures is to enable the parties in interest to get the lumber from off the wild lands situated in the northern part of this State.

One of the inducements heretofore held forth to the Legislature, in most instances by the applicants for grants of money for that purpose, has been the increased value of lands held by the State, arising from the improvement contemplated.

Another has been the fact, that the lumber thus brought into the market, would, of necessity, pass through a portion of the canals, and furnish an increased revenue to the State from that source.

The first reason for these appropriations has ceased to have any force, as the lands held by the State in the vicinity of these improvements, have been sold and conveyed [illegible]

To the Saratoga [illegible] and Sackets Harbor Railroad Company [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] reports of the Commissioners appointed [illegible] improving the Oswegatchie River [illegible] are annexed to this report.

[illegible] Oswegatchie River, marked	M.
[illegible]	N.
The Saranac River and Lakes, marked	O.
[illegible]	O.
[illegible]	P.

The Comptroller regrets that no report has been received from the Commissioners for improving the following rivers, although made their express duty by the acts appropriating the money [illegible]

[illegible] Grass River, Salmon River, Saranac River and Lakes, and the Ausable River.

The Legislature of 1851 appropriated for the improvement of the Saranac River and Lakes $5,000, to be expended under the directions of M. H. PLATT, GEORGE PARKER and ROBERT GILCHRIST; and in 1854 another act passed the Legislature, appropriating the sum of $2,500 to be expended upon the same river and lakes under the directions of LORING ELLIS, ALSON THOMAS and [illegible]

The Commissioners under the act of 1851 have made regular reports of their proceedings under the title of the act, while those under the act of 1854 have not made any report to this department for either 1854 or 1855. It would appear, that the Commissioners created by the act of 1854 did not believe from observation, as to their proceedings under the report of those of 1851, the title of the acts being precisely the same; and it is due to the Comptroller to say, that the appropriation of $2,500 for the year 1855 would have been withheld from them, but from the fact that a report had been received under the title of "Report from the Commissioners for improving the Saranac River and Lakes."

In relation to appropriations hereafter to be made for this class of improvements, it may not be amiss to suggest the propriety of waiting sufficient time for one set of commissioners to expend the money in their hands before creating another, and thus relieve this department from the embarrassment of having two appropriations on hand for the same purpose, to be accounted for, and two sets of commissioners to transact the same business with.

There is now in the hands of the old commissioners $1,143 63 unexpended; and $5,000 unaccounted for in the hands of the new.

It is but just to the old commissioners to say that their annual reports exhibit a careful expenditure of the money entrusted to their care, if small yearly expenditures give evidence of that fact.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

The report of the Commissioners for laying out a road from Clinton County to Carthage, is annexed to this report and marked R.

This road has been in course of construction for some years, and a large amount of money has been expended upon it. The report, it will be observed, furnishes the Legislature, through the Comptroller, the fact that a certain amount of money has been expended; no other information is vouchsafed by the Commissioners, and no balance is struck between the receipts and expenditures, and no vouchers furnished, which are expressly required by law.

It would seem that the condition and extent of the road, as well as their vouchers in money, are a profound secret, resting solely in the bosom of the Commissioners themselves. It might not be any injury to the public interests, for the Legislature to call upon the Commissioners for information on all these points.

There is also annexed to this report marked S, the report of the Commissioners for laying out and opening a road from township No. 3 to township No. 15, Old Military Tract, Franklin County.

The amount received is given by them, and the balance due the Commissioners at the last annual report correctly stated.

PAYMENT OF CONSTABLES FOR ATTENDANCE UPON THE SUPREME COURT.

Chap. 426 of the Laws of 1847, provides that the per diem allowance of two constables to attend upon the Supreme Court shall be a charge upon the State Treasury; all other expenses for fuel, lights, &c., are made a county charge by the same statute. At the time when the act was passed, the Supreme Court (Special Terms) were held in but four or five places in the State.

The present Comptroller, believing that the act of 1847 was repealed by the 28th section of the code, refused to pay the bills presented to him by the constables for attendance upon that court in New-York City. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General, who gave a written opinion, closing with the following sentence: "I am, therefore, of opinion that the act of 1847 is not altered or repealed by the code, and that the compensation of the constables and criers of the courts mentioned is to be paid out of the Treasury of the State."

Since the date of that opinion the bills have been paid by this department, as they had been previous to the present incumbent coming into office.

No serious objection existed to the payment of these officers at the time of the passage of the act of 1847, from the Treasury, as the Supreme Courts were held in only four or five places in the State. Special terms are now held in almost every County, and the mass of expenses, for the attendance of constables, is charged to and audited by the different Boards of Supervisors of the respective Counties where the Courts are in session.

This, without doubt, is done under the supposition that it is a legitimate charge against the County.

The construction given to the code by the Attorney-General would, were the matter generally understood, place a very heavy burden upon the Treasury, while, at this time bills are received from only three Counties in the State, and the aggregate paid from the Treasury is nearly $2,000 per annum.

It is most respectfully recommended that the Legislature amend or repeal the law of 1847, and place this item of expenditure upon the counties where the terms of the Supreme Courts are held, and where it legitimately belongs.

No substantial reason exists why the expenses, or any part of them, should be a charge upon the Treasury for holding a local Court in the different Counties of this State.

Another expenditure in connection with our courts is made a charge upon the Treasury, to which it may not be improper to call the attention of the Legislature.

The Governor may employ counsel to assist the Attorney-General in any suit prosecuted or defended by him in behalf of the State, and he may be required by the Governor, or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, to attend courts of oyer and terminer, and jail delivery, for the purpose of managing and conducting the suits and prosecutions of the people of the State.

The Attorney-General may employ additional counsel in prosecuting or defending suits in which the people are a party, when he is unable to attend any general or special term, or at chambers of the Supreme Court, when the discharge of his official duties prevents him attending in person.

It has been the practice of the Governor and Attorney-General in conjunction, to employ counsel at the oyer and terminer and jail delivery occasionally in capital cases, and on the certificate of the Attorney-General that he had employed such counsel, attached to the Governor's certificate, that the charge made for such services was just and reasonable, the amount thus certified has been paid from the Treasury of the State.

The Comptroller submits that no power on the part of either the Governor or Attorney-General, or both in conjunction, to employ counsel at a court of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery. While the power very properly exists in civil suits, either in favor or against the people of the State, to employ counsel at general or special terms or at chambers, and the expense thereof is a legitimate charge on the Treasury, it is a mere forced construction of the statute, which allows the employment of counsel before the Oyer and Terminer in criminal prosecutions. That court is essentially different from the special or general term in its organization, and its duties are constituted for purposes entirely different from the former.

While the Comptroller admits the necessity of employing counsel to assist the District-Attorney in cases that occasionally arise in the criminal proceedings in different counties in the State, when, to promote the ends of justice, it may be necessary to call to his aid counsel whose knowledge of medical jurisprudence can only develop the mystery of crime, it is a matter of regret that the employment of counsel for the purpose above mentioned, is more frequently the result of an excitement produced by the attending circumstances of the crime, or its more atrocity itself.

The Comptroller has not felt it his duty to refuse payment of this description of claims, as they have never been resisted by the department, but it may not be deemed amiss for him to say, they are, in his opinion, of doubtful validity, and should, beyond all question, be made a charge upon the County where the alleged crime was committed.

It is not the duty of the State Government, or at least should not be, to enter into its criminal courts and expend its money for the conviction of one individual for a capital offence more than another. A thousand-dollar counsel fee should not be paid by it in attempting to procure the conviction of A, which, if successful through the talents of the counsel employed, results in the forfeiture of his life to appease the popular indignation, while B, from his obscurity or that of his victim, should be left in the unarmed hands of the District-Attorney of the county where the supposed crime is committed.

The State should be just, even to the criminal residing within its borders. It should furnish its assistance to convict all capital criminals for which indictments are found, or withhold it from all. Its Treasury should not furnish material aid to convict A any more than B. The difference in the circumstances that surround the act furnish no reason for the State Government to apparently thirst for the blood of the one more than the other.

In addition to the foregoing reasons, the Comptroller would add that the amount paid upon these certificates for capital offences for assistant counsel fees, is no more a legitimate charge upon the Treasury than the other expenses connected with the trial.

If the payment of additional counsel is fairly a county charge against the county where the crime or alleged crime was perpetrated, unless the State intends to take charge of a certain class of criminal offences, (but these perpetrated by its public officers, which are legitimate charges upon the treasury,) the effects of which, in their results, operate upon its individual citizens alone. Crime, in all its gradations, from the most petty to its most atrocious consummation, is both in its quantity as well as quality, almost without exception, the result of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the locality where committed. It is local in its perpetration, and each locality should bear the burden of the efforts necessary not only to protect the property but the lives of its citizens.

It is most respectfully recommended that the employment of counsel to assist the district-attorneys of the different counties in this State, be made by the presiding judge of the court of Oyer and Terminer, and jail delivery held therein, when he may deem the same necessary to promote the ends of public justice, and that the expense of the same be certified by him, and upon such certificate the same shall be audited and paid in the manner that county charges now are by the statutes.

The injustice of the present construction of the law in relation to State interference in the criminal proceedings of the counties, has been fully developed in a charge audited and certified at this Department within a few days. One thousand dollars has been paid for assistant counsel in a single suit, which resulted in the conviction of an individual for murder, who soon after trial was declared insane by a special jury impanneled to try the question of his insanity, and he was sent to the Asylum at Utica. The importance of the subject in the mind of the Comptroller from this fact, must be his excuse for the length with which the subject is treated in this Report.

The Comptroller feels obliged to call the attention of the Legislature to an irregularity in the State's accounts, arising from the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the different counties and towns in this State.

It is the duty of the County Treasurer to pay the State tax levied upon their respective counties into the Treasury of the State on or before the first day of March in each year. A reference, however, by the Legislature, of the general laws will show that the practice has become chronic with each succeeding Legislature to extend, within the first month of the session, the same law, or, acts, extending the time for the collection of taxes to [illegible]

[illegible] They are too numerous to [illegible] why the time should be extended [illegible]

The annual extension by the Legislature [illegible] the Comptroller [illegible] to the whole State.

The situation of the Treasury at the present time [illegible] of the large payments therefrom in the months of January, February and March, requires the prompt payment of the proceeds of the State tax.

If, from any cause, [illegible] it is possible that temporary loans may [illegible] on the deposit banks may [illegible]

[illegible] not only safe [illegible] cannot change [illegible] of this Department [illegible] The moneyed [illegible] affairs of the State are in the hands of the Legislature, as well as the power of enacting laws for the government [illegible]

The accompanying statement [illegible] and upon its action at the present session [illegible] the [illegible] year, for the support of the Government. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 19 [illegible]

ASHES—Are [illegible] at $8 for Pearls, and $8 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. The demand is moderate. Stock, 661 bbls.

COFFEE—Attracts more attention [illegible] held. The sales since our last embrace nearly 10,000 pkgs. Java, part at 14c.@14½c.; 3,000 bags Rio at 10¾c.@12¼c.; and 160 Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11¾c. [illegible]

COTTON—The market evinces much firmness, holders being less disposed to sell, influenced by the light stock here and the favorable accounts from the South, while the demand is reviving. The sales since our last have been [illegible] 1,000 bales, here and in transitu. The sales of 3,000 bales reported in our last, were for the entire week, not a week, as misstated. Our previous quotations are rather under the present standard of Cotton, these being for [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are [illegible] receipts, and a brisk inquiry for the home trade and for export. The sales since our last foot up about 11,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 50 @ $ 8 62½
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian is improving, with sales [illegible] Superfine to Fancy Extra at [illegible] Southern is also doing better [illegible] our last having amounted to about [illegible] at $9 25@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour [illegible] and selling moderately at $6 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price at $4 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dropping in price at $2 87½@$3 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less abundant and a shade dearer, though not active. Sales have been made since our last of about 18,000 bushels, including Red at $1 86 for good Southern, and $1 90 for Common Western, ℔ bushel. Some [illegible] Rye [illegible] Barley and Oats are unchanged. Corn is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. The sales foot up about 28,500 bushels at [illegible] for Southern yellow and white, chiefly Southern; and 91c.@94c. for mixed Western, the latter mostly nominal, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Has [illegible]

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL says that: "The market has manifested but little animation this week, although the same are [illegible] chiefly to the recent heavy receipts, some of which were forced upon the market, and [illegible] slight decline, most importers, however, are quite firm in their views, and are not willing to make any concession to the trade. A cargo of 13,000 [illegible] per *Samuel & Edward*, which was reshipped to Boston, [illegible] are in store. [illegible] up in lighters. [illegible] at most were sold previous to arrival."

PROVISIONS—Pork is [illegible] and is gradually advancing. The sales since our last embrace about 400 bbls., at $15 [illegible] for Mess, and $14 87½@$15 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are saleable and firm at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. The receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati up to the 19th inst. are 353,870, against 355,558 last year. The whole number to be packed at Cincinnati is estimated at 323,000, against 222,199 last year. At Frankfort, Ky., they have packed 13,000 [illegible] at Oregon, Ky., and Greensville, Ind., [illegible] 5,969 last year. An intelligent man at Burlington, Iowa, writes to Cincinnati that the number of hogs would be double that of last year; 20 ℔ cent. more will be cut this year, and the hogs will be [illegible] alive." The Burlington Gazette places the number slaughtered there now weekly at 8,000, and their receipts [illegible] 30,000. In Alexandria, Mo., they estimate to pack 50,000 hogs, against 17,000 last year. In Alexandria, Mo., prices are [illegible] Dressed. It appears to be the general belief that many farmers and drovers are this year packing on their own account, and that it is [illegible] to arrive at how many hogs will be cut [illegible] way at many points [illegible] last year. The price of Dressed Hogs in Cincinnati, after having touched 6c. in December, declined to 5c. by the 10th [illegible] again up to 6c., the cold weather having temporarily checked receipts, but this difficulty may soon disappear.

SUGARS—The demand is generally livelier and prices are quoted firm. The reported sales since our last include 750 hhds. Cuba, New-Orleans and Porto Rico, mostly the former [illegible] at prices ranging from 7¼c.@8¾c.; 1,400 boxes brown and yellow Havana at 7½c.@9½c.; and another invoice of Manilla, [illegible] at 7¼c. ℔ lb. The market closes pretty vigorously, the inquiry being fair from [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The amount of produce offering having increased considerably, while suitable shipping is not [illegible] rates have acquired greater firmness, especially to British ports. The engagements, however, [illegible] by the enhanced claims of ship-owners. For Liverpool, Cotton 3/32 d. [illegible]; Flour 3s. [illegible] 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain [illegible] ℔ bushel; Beef [illegible] ℔ tierce; Rosin 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork 5s. [illegible] [illegible] For London, Flour 3s. 9d.@4s. 6d.; Grain nominal; Naval Stores [illegible] ℔ ton. For Continental ports there was not much of anything shipped, and rates varied but little. For Australia, there are only three vessels up, which are taking in freight slowly at [illegible] ℔ foot for measurement goods. For San Francisco, there are 11 vessels advertised; but the amount of freight offering is very limited and the rates are nominal at 30c.@35c. ℔ foot for measurement goods, and $10@$12 50 for heavy goods ℔ ton. One of the eleven vessels advertised for San Francisco, have got ready to sail, and another will probably leave port before the 1st proximo.

FIRST DEVELOPMENTS OF LEAP YEAR.—A party of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, from Southwick, Conn., visited this city on Friday, says the *Springfield Republican*, of the 9th inst., in the capacity of a sleighing party, dining and taking supper at the Massasoit House, and visiting the Armory and other of the prominent features of Springfield. The ladies acted as escorts for the gentlemen, ordering the meals, paying the bills, and assuming the control of the trip generally. We shall hope to record many fruits of this leap-year gallantry during our matrimonial announcements before the year is over.

Some twenty ladies of West Stockbridge, says the *Springfield Republican* of the 15th, improved by the existence of good sleighing and leap-year, got up an excursion to Great Barrington on Saturday, and took their husbands, thither, providing them with one of the best dinners the Berkshire House could afford. This and the Southwick affair are what may be called the practical workings of woman's rights.

RAILROAD EMBEZZLEMENT.—THE CALDWELL CASE.—The embezzlement [illegible] on the Burlington Road, was sentenced on Tuesday, in Chicago, to a year's imprisonment in State Prison. [illegible] taken to the Supreme Court. The prisoner looked worn and haggard, though [illegible] and associated as when brought in to hear the announcement of the verdict of the Jury. He seemed much agitated, [illegible] When called to the bar to receive his sentence, he replied in a [illegible] against the pronouncement of sentence, and leaning his head against the Judge's table, [illegible] during the brief and affectionate address of Judge WILSON, who also was so affected as scarcely to be able to speak freely.

BROKEN FLESH.—Mr. A. BRONSON, of Meadville, Pa., says, from actual experience, he finds that fresh, cool [illegible] young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns or [illegible] will relieve the pain in five minutes. If blisters have not arisen before, they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible]. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible], in ample season for the mails per steamship St. Louis. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The 117th ballot was had for Speaker on Saturday in the House of Representatives, on which Mr. Banks lacked eight of an election. Considerable debate ensued in regard to the adoption of the plurality rule, and a resolution offered by Mr. Clingman, that for one week, unless a Speaker be sooner elected, no debate shall be in order unless by unanimous consent, was finally adopted, after which the House adjourned.

Both branches of the Legislature are at last in working order. In the Assembly, on Saturday, the Governor's Message, the Comptroller's Report, the Digest of Claims, and the Treasurer's Report, were presented. The Message, after some opposition on the ground that it was disrespectful to the House to present it to the Senate, was read. Notice was then given of the introduction of several bills. The Senate was not in session.

The Cunard steamers have recommenced their weekly trips between the United States and Europe. The *Africa*, which left Liverpool for this port on the 9th inst., and is now over due, will probably arrive during the day. These steamships are to run as heretofore, alternately to Boston and New-York.

The Governor's Message on our Common School System.

We have perused with deep interest the recommendations and suggestions of the Governor, in his Annual Message, on the subject of our Common School system. With many of them we heartily agree. That the system should be so far extended as to embrace within its benefits "all the children of the State" upon an equal footing in all respects; that all our elementary public schools should be *free* in reality as well as nominally, and no longer subjected to a vexatious rate bill at the expiration of each term, as too many of them now are; and that free academical instruction should be placed at the disposal and within the reach of all who desire it—these are propositions which, in our judgment, cannot fail to commend themselves to every friend of Popular Education. But we confess the mode shadowed forth in the Message, by which these desirable results are proposed to be accomplished, strikes us as both unwise and impracticable.

The Governor suggests, in the first place, the abolition of the office of Town Superintendent of Schools, and the creation, *in its stead*, of Town Boards of Education, which shall be charged with the general duty of supervision, the selection of suitable books and apparatus, the gradation and classification of the schools, and the establishment of Academical Departments or High Schools, wherever a majority of the inhabitants shall deem it proper. Such a radical and sweeping revolution in our system, even if it could command the sanction of legislative enactment—which we are confident it will fail to do—would, we apprehend, throw our schools into anarchy and confusion. The people are not prepared for it—they have neither demanded nor, so far as our information extends, desired it—and it would require years to accustom them to the workings of so complicated a machinery. The existing system has been in operation for nearly half a century. Its general outlines and leading features have, during that long period, remained unchanged. Various improvements have, it is true, from time to time, been engrafted upon it, as experience and advancing knowledge have suggested and required. Its provisions have been constantly kept before the people, until they have become "familiar as household words" to every inhabitant and officer of our twelve thousand districts; and wherever misunderstandings or controversies have arisen in reference to their construction or requirements, full and clear expositions have been given by the State Superintendent, and those expositions have become well known, authoritative and final. This system, doubtless, still requires amendment. We need a more vigorous and efficient local supervision. We need an increased appropriation of funds, and a more equitable distribution of public money. We need an advanced standard of instruction, and a community of interest and effort between our higher and elementary institutions of learning. In reference to all these points, the public sentiment is nearly unanimous. Each successive incumbent of the Department of Public Instruction for the last ten years has spoken the same language in this respect; every educational body has responded to the demand; and the Legislature would be fully sustained in giving it their sanction. But surely, in the endeavor to accomplish these desirable and most pressing reforms, the demolition of the entire system, and its reconstruction upon a novel and untried plan, are wholly unnecessary. We have only to restore that admirable feature of County supervision, under which our schools grew up and [illegible], reached their highest point of excellence and prosperity, and from which, since its ill-judged repeal, they have steadily retrograded; to fix upon such a standard of general taxation for the support of our schools as in conjunction with the existing School Fund shall be adequate to the increasing demands of our population, and to establish some equitable basis of distribution, in such a manner as to encourage a general attendance on our Public Schools, and to keep each District, however remote or secluded, supplied with good teachers during at least three-fourths of the year. These objects satisfactorily accomplished, the workings of the system will amply vindicate the excellence of its general principles, without the necessity of hazarding the very foundations on which it rests, in the effort at reconstruction.

It must be borne in mind that the common school system, in its practical operation, directly and almost constantly affects the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of nearly twelve thousand districts; that its administration is committed, in the first instance, to some seventy thousand district and nine hundred town officers; that under its provisions nearly eight hundred thousand dollars are annually raised by district taxation, for the purchase of sites and the building and repair of school-houses; and that more than *half a million* of children are in regular and constant attendance upon its schools. Such a system, carefully matured and built up, step by step, during a period of *fifty years*, and entwined with the best affections and proudest recollections of generation after generation, should not lightly be discarded or unnecessarily tampered with.

We shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity to recur again to this subject. In the meantime, we shall look with interest to the views of the Department of Public Instruction, on a point of such vital importance to the preservation and welfare of our common schools. Both the recommendations of that Department and the views of the Executive were, last year, in substantial accordance with those principles which we have here suggested, and if any good reasons exist for so great a change as the message indicates, we shall be happy to be apprised of them.

Our Chief of Police.

The Commissioners of Police have now spent five Saturdays in furnishing paragraphs for the Sunday journals. There is no promise that the trial of the Chief may not continue as many weeks longer. *To prove that Mr. George W. Matsell* is not a native of this country, and that he had not been naturalized at the period of his appointment as Chief of Police; that such appointment was consequently void, and his office now vacant, a long tissue of remarkably coherent testimony has been produced, with the promise of an inexhaustible continuation; after which, we are to look for whatever repelling facts and circumstances the defendant may be able to offer. This programme, if it inflict all its tediousness upon us, threatens to be played out sometime next Summer or Autumn; with the addition of three months longer, perhaps, for a reserved decision. And all this to demonstrate a fact which one word of the officer impugned could settle for ever. Whether or not born in America, or properly naturalized here, it has been in the power of Mr. Matsell to prove at any time since his nativity was first publicly called in question. That he has omitted to do so, is a reasonable apology for the conviction already well established in the public mind that he obtained and holds his office in deliberate disregard of law, and that he is disposed to protract the imposture until the general patience is wholly exhausted. The evidence *all goes to substantiate this view: if it be* correct, simple ejection from office would be no tithe of the punishment the fraud would justly merit; *if wrong, what shall be said of a public* servant who has for two years busied himself in baffling inquiry into a subject which the people are certainly entitled to know all about; and in wasting the time of Courts and Magistrates, and causing a profuse depletion of public money, all of which one syllable from him might have saved?

Yet serious as either aspect of this matter may be, it is comparatively insignificant beside other existing materials of complaint. The fact is notable that an issue of this kind, entirely formal in its character, and in spite of which Mr. Matsell might very well be an efficient and energetic manager of the police, should have been selected as the ground of attack, when so many more flagrant charges might have been summoned in aid. If to have been born in Brandon, County of Suffolk, England, be worse than to be the head of a department notorious for its inefficiency; to be in a position capable of the largest use to the community only to show how useless and costly it can be; to encourage—for never to prevent is to abet and encourage—ruffianism in the streets, swindling in the shops, robbery in the houses, pilfering, and gambling, and prostitution everywhere and without disguise; if accident of birth be more of a crime than such peccadilloes as these, we can readily understand the propriety of choosing it as the basis of hostility. But the real ground of objection to the Chief of Police is incompetency for his position; abuse of his power, through indisposition or talent to use it. It could be established that in his hands the objects of a police force are nearly, if not quite, nullified. Property is not protected; when stolen the swindler or thief is seldom caught. Life is insecure; a portion of every daily print is given up to the diary of highway robberies, assaults, homicides, perpetrated in the heart of the City, the perpetrators still at large. Public morals are uncared for. Our main streets are taken possession of at night-fall by abandoned women, whose gross, loud-spoken obscenity and profanity are unchecked by the Police, and expel all decency from the great thoroughfares. The houses of prostitution are known to every policeman in each Ward; and they are equally known to be illegal; but who hears of an attempt to close them? If gamblers are disturbed, it is because he officers are impelled to the ungracious duty by some such conscientious new-comer to the magistracy as Judge [illegible]. The hotels and [illegible] swarm with children, girls and boys, offering for sale indecent books and pictures, or in peddling apples and candy, affording vicious-minded men momentary amusement with the precocious depravity of their language. The pavements and streets are obstructed in every possible way, notwithstanding numerous ordinances to the contrary. Indeed, to appreciate the full extent of police inefficiency, the examiner should glance over a digest of the laws and ordinances relative to the City, and there find how absolutely the veto power against all beneficent legislation resides in the hands of the Chief of Police, and how liberally he employs it.

No sophistication can rid that officer of the responsibility. True, the authority was demonstratively usurped by Mayor Wood at his access to office, and, to shield himself, very gladly yielded by the Chief; but that deception has ceased to mislead; and while the Mayor has incurred the odium he deserves for not using his assumed authority, as he might have done, for the public good, Mr. Matsell, as the head of a coördinate department, is none the less culpable. Nor can he justify himself under the plea of insufficient legislation. The police code has every provision necessary to usefulness, save one against the contingency of a lazy or corrupt administrator. With it we might have had a model Chief, and a well-drilled and thoroughly efficient corps of subordinates. What the Department would have been under *such a head it* requires no violent stretch of fancy to conceive. For the lazy lounger at the street corner we should have had a patrol, as regular and steady in his beat as the sentinel on duty. Houses of prostitution would have been swept away, or driven into an obscurity comparatively innocuous. Broadway, obstructed by fallen brutes by day, should not by fallen women be rendered impassable to decency by night. The impulse of the bench would not have been required to shut up a half dozen gambling rooms. Policy offices would not disfigure every block in the poorer quarters of the City. The wretched children frequenting the streets with bad books and bad eatables would be sent to the various institutions affording them a home, and a chance to grow into virtue and usefulness. The whole moral face of the community would, in short, wear a different and hopeful countenance; and the property and life-assuring purposes of the Police would have been achieved, had the Chief of Police done his duty energetically and perseveringly to the full requirements of the law and his position. Having neglected and failed to do so, and the condition of the Police being one of the crying evils of the time, why should not the Chief be removed? He holds his office during good behavior; by what charity of construction can his behavior be deemed good? He has shown his entire unfitness for the place: why resort to a side issue, such as his birth and naturalization, rather than appeal to the merits of the case—the essential demerits and personal disqualifications of the man for the office?

The State of Affairs in St. Petersburg.

There has been so much discussion recently concerning the manner in which Russia is affected by the war—the one party picturing her as brought to the verge of bankruptcy, while the other would have us believe that she was never in a more flourishing condition—that a statement from a person qualified to judge, and who judges with impartiality, would be really acceptable. Such a statement we now have before us in the shape of several private letters from a resident of St. Petersburg (a Russian) to an old friend in this City. Every letter teems with complaints of the complete stagnation of all business; of which the writer, as connected with some of the most extensive bankers and merchants of St. Petersburg, is well able to judge. In society, although there are great efforts made to keep up an appearance of gayety, there is a general and prevailing depression, for almost every family has some relative engaged in the Crimea, and there seems to them to be no hope of a speedy termination of the war. "The Young Emperor," as it appears he is generally called, evidently possesses completely the love and affection of his subjects, and it seems to be a wide-spread opinion that he is, in fact, personally opposed to the war, but feels it his duty to sustain it with the utmost vigor in order to preserve the honor of Russia. The want of success of the Russian armies in the Crimea has evidently greatly tended to excite the feeling of dejection in the hearts of the people, for in a letter received by the last steamer the writer alludes to the victory at Kars, and the universal joy with which the account of it was received, and mentions that while writing a *salve de jeu* was being fired in honor of the first success for so long a time. But still there seems to be no hope of peace, and, although the war is ruining all business, the Russians think themselves in the right, and have great faith in their Czar. The continued conscriptions are, however, producing a feeling of opposition to the war among classes who would otherwise have been little concerned by it, on account of not feeling its immediate effects. If a peace could be concluded in which Russia could have the appearance, at least, of not yielding to the opposite party, it would no doubt be popular among all classes of the Russian people. But rather than openly retreat from their position, they would have the war continue until doomsday.

Our readers who remember the statements made during the last year by various Americans who had recently returned from Russia, where they had been well received, and perhaps noticed by a gracious word from "His Imperial Majesty, the Czar," will find the present account differing very much from the stories told by these gentlemen. The correspondent from whom our information comes is an ardent Russian, who, if inclined to exaggerate, would be likely to do so in favor of Russia. He is an old resident of St. Petersburg, and connected, as we have before said, with many of the principal merchants and bankers, has many more and better means of forming a true judgment on the condition of Russian affairs than a traveler, who, knowing nothing of the language or of the people, forms his opinions entirely from what is told him by interested parties.

Affairs in Piedmont.

Piedmont is the most enlightened of all the Italian States, and is now playing an important part as an ally of the Western Powers. Public attention is there fixed chiefly upon Austria, from whom, in case of European complications, Piedmont has most to fear. On this account, the Austrian policy is commented upon in a sense different from that in which it is considered elsewhere, and the last endeavors of Austria to effect a negotiation are regarded as symptoms unfavorable to the Piedmontese. The disbanding of a great part of the Austrian army has even produced a warlike effect, since it is judged that the maintenance of an expectant and passive attitude by Austria is no less for the interest of the Western Powers than for her own. A premature participation of Austria in the War would oblige Russia to make the Eastern contest a national struggle, and precipitate herself, with all her power, upon Austria, in whose interior a civil war would be kindled. The Western Powers, that can still, as heretofore, continue the war at points where Russia is most easily injured, would be forced to come to the aid of Austria, instead of looking for aid from her. Accordingly they do not urge her, although this would be for the advantage of Piedmont and Italy.

It is in this light that the Oriental question is viewed in Piedmont. As to her own position, although the expense of the war to the country is lamented, the importance which she gains by it gives satisfaction. It is also hoped that the visit of the Minister Cavour to England will be productive of good to the Sardinian finances, as the Piedmontese reckoning, if not upon the payment of subsidies, at least upon additional facilities for contracting a new loan. At all events, great satisfaction has been given by the journey of the King Victor Emanuel, who enjoys great popularity.

In most countries a false idea prevails in regard to Piedmont; it is supposed to be a prey to the wildest demagogism—but there is, perhaps, no other people so entirely devoted to their sovereign as the Sardinians, the Genoese nobility excepted—they still looking back upon the glorious days of the Doges. Unfortunately, most of the journals in the country, are edited by *emigrés* from the States of the Church and Naples, so that the true spirit of the people is not found in them. Most detrimental of all are the organs of the malcontent aristocrats, who, under the cloak of the Church, are accumulating various perplexities. The journal which vituperates the Ministry more than all the radical sheets put together, is the *Armonia*, protected by the Count [illegible]. Fortunately, however, the Ministers are wise enough to allow the people to write what they will, and the attacks lose much of their weight.

The malcontent aristocrat party has identified itself with the ecclesiastical, and by its exaggerations has greatly injured the existing Church; and in consequence of this gloomy fanaticism the people have been forced to draw distinctions between the Church and Religion, and the Evangelical movement, already raised in Piedmont, is rapidly gaining ground. The former Romish Priest De Sanctis, and the Neapolitan Counselor of the Criminal Court, Arrabella d'Afflitto, have put forth a confession of faith of the Italian Evangelical Church, which already has congregations in Turin, Genoa and Nizza, who freely, and without controversy, read the Bible. It is to be hoped that the movement will retain this peaceful character, and that we shall not be forced to lament the return of events and persecutions like those which took place in the times of the Albigenses and Waldenses.

Death of a Reporter.

Mr. Merrifield, Reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City, died suddenly on Saturday, at his residence in Brooklyn, of inflammation of the bowels. He leaves a young wife to mourn his loss. Mr. Merrifield was a young man of talent and probity. His demise will be greatly regretted by the profession to which he belonged, as well as by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Maryland is moving for a Registration Law, in order to enforce a record of births, marriages and deaths, in the State. New-York has such a law, and the amended Constitution of Virginia provides one; but Massachusetts takes the lead in the perfect working of the system. The law serves a double purpose, in determining the increase of population, and supplying facilities for establishing the rights of property. Besides, every man's birth being duly registered, there will be no chance for future Briggses and Branches. Matsells, next century, can prove their identity by referring to the books of this; and "investigations" will be nowhere.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the disputed Judgeship case of Davies vs. Cowles, overruling the demurrer, and declaring Davies Judge.

Funeral of an old Packet Ship Master.

The funeral of Captain Frederick H. Hibbard, who died on Wednesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from his house in Columbia-street, Brooklyn Heights. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, and, although the weather was exceedingly unpleasant, it was one of the largest funerals that we have witnessed of a private citizen. Among those present we noticed Mr. Henry Grinnell. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Guion, of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Vinton, of St. Paul's, New-York. The pall bearers were mostly old packet captains, among whom we noticed the veterans Rogers and Tinkham. Captain Hibbard was, we believe, the oldest London packet master sailing out of the port; he had been in the employ of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. some 35 years, and has risen from the humblest position to the command and ownership of one of their London packets. He commanded in their service the *Hannibal*, the *Quebec* and the *London*, and had acquired a handsome fortune. Some ten years since he bequeathed $20,000 to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Lectures Saturday Night.

George Sumner, Esq., repeated his lecture on "Old Europe and Young America," Saturday night, to a pretty good house.

Gough lectured in the Tabernacle to several hundred more people than could find seats. He sustained his great reputation.

David B. Scott (principal of No. 40) read an able lecture on "John Knox and Mary, Queen of Scots," at the Hall of the Board of Education. The attendance was the best that has yet been had at any of the Course.

LETTERS FROM A REFUGEE.

American Interference in European Affairs—Prospects of Revolution—The Peace Question, &c.

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In one of your leading articles of Dec. 19th, headed "America and Europe," the inference is drawn from my letter and from the address of Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and myself to the Republicans of the United States, that we are "so eager for the participation of the United States in the affairs of Europe, that we would 'rejoice' at any event which should render it possible, and have been therefore led *'to hope' for a war* between England and the United States."

You must allow me, Sir, to deprecate this inference and to appeal against it to the contents of my letters and to the tenor of our Address. Anxious to ascertain whether, writing in a language not our own, we had not fallen into the error of some unintentional ambiguity, I have read over again, with calm attention, our Address; and feel perfectly confident that it does not contain one single word liable to that imputation.

We have borne testimony to the fact that the idea of a war with America is so repugnant to the British nation, that nothing short of an all-powerful foreign influence could induce the British Government to challenge a conflict with the United States. We gave arguments in support of the conclusion that this influence is that of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte;—we signalized the indisputable fact that the Monarchical Governments of Europe consider Republican America as their common enemy;—we asked the question whether it be meet to have Continental Europe in the condition that it should lie with the whim or be in the interest of any European Government to disturb the peace, to derange the pursuits, and to arrest the prosperous progress of your Republic? We have come to the conclusion (which I confidently assert future events will justify) that the freedom of Continental Europe, safeguarded by the triumph of the Republican principle, is the only means to prevent the danger of a combined attack by Despotic Europe on Republican America; a danger which, if not prevented, will cost you immense sacrifices to meet. We thought it due to us, due to your country, due to the community of principle and interest, to premonish that events are drawing fast towards that consummation; and recommended, therefore,—what?—a bold defiance? war? By no means. We recommended prevention, which is better than cure. But while with that view we made bold to appeal for fraternal assistance to the individual propensity of those who might concur with us in the conviction that the triumph of the Republican principle in Europe is the best, surest, and easiest means of prevention which either your Republican aspirations could suggest, or your forestalled interests commend, we were so far from either speculating on a war between your country and England, or inviting the United States to deviate from neutrality and peace in the present crisis of Europe, that we expressly disowned and repudiated any intention of either appealing to the brawny arms of America, or recommending a departure from your existing laws.

The Editor of the New-York Times, or any one else, may say *yes*, or may say *no*, to our appeal; they may approve or disapprove of our arguments; but we, on our part, owe it to ourselves emphatically to deprecate an imputation to which neither our words nor our intentions are liable.

I confidently trust that the writer of the above quoted article will, on second reflection, feel that the imputation he has advanced was unmerited.

Recalling to my memory the public demonstrations, manifestations, pledges and promises that once had been showered upon me throughout the United States, with me in particular no blame could rest, were I to entertain the illusion that Europe may hope something from those United States of America, which are greatly indebted for their independence to foreign aid; and I am firmly convinced that future historians, in going through the records of those demonstrations, as reported in your valuable columns, will be led to expect another result than the self-complacent isolation in which the United States shall be seen shrouding themselves, when the day of the supreme struggle of liberty will rise portentously red over that portion of Europe which went to the rescue of America in the hour of her supreme need. I, however, Sir, can assure you that I am under no illusions in that regard. *I know the United States* too well to hope from *them* a return—to hope from *them anything for the* cause of *European liberty*—except such private friendly assistance of individual sympathy from some few, as our cause possibly may meet from individuals everywhere, not even Russia excepted.

It is to these our appeal has been addressed. Some may answer it, or none may. Be it as it is, the earth will continue to go round and round, and though, from want of some little private token of fraternal consideration, the dawn of liberty over Europe were to be delayed, (which, I trust, will not be the case,) that dawn is sure to come, nevertheless; and the best I can wish for America is, that, whatever be the ultimate issue of the great crisis in the destinies of humanity, the shadows of which are manifestly rising on the horizon—whether Europe becomes free, or remains oppressed—the people on the other side of the Atlantic may never again stand in need of assistance from without; because, if Europe continues to be under the sway of the despotic principle, it will prove to be but one compact camp hostile to Republican America; while, should Europe become free, it may be that the rankling recollection of aid withheld, in return for aid received, will result in a return of that isolation which the United States are teaching the world, and the impression of which not even private fraternal interest is endeavoring to soothe. Humanity is everywhere in critical throes. I think it clearly indicated that everything is tending towards a speedy consummation of the truth that the principle of national fraternity is more than a philanthropic emotion; that it is the only true basis of national security, even for the proudest and most powerful of nations. France, bereft of all the fruits of three successful revolutions, is an instructive illustration of the truth that popular freedom is not secure, even with the most powerful, without community. Her dread experience guarantees for the future to the principle of solidarity that preëminence in international relations which it is already holding in the estimation of those elements which, to-day oppressed, are manifestly called to bear the sway over the to-morrow. I say it with the authority of truth—freedom is not secure without the barrier of fraternal solidarity; this is a guarantee, and this alone. Those who, more egotistical than wise, choose to keep without, in the days of the crisis, shall have forfeited their claim to a share in the mutual guarantee.

These considerations press themselves with uncommon emotion on my mind, when, on entering on a new year, I dwell in solemn meditation on the "signs" which present themselves to observation, both in Europe and America. Though the hand on the time-piece marks with alike indifference the first minute of the new-born and the last minute of the dying year; though the changes of individual as well as national life do not depend on the calendar; though eternal time, and the not less eternal laws of God, know of no almanac,—still such is the power of traditional habitude, that men in general are most accessible to the impressions of contemplation when the midnight bell of the last of December seals all the joys and pains, all the hopes and sorrows, of a whole year, with the awful seal of [illegible] past. The soul [illegible] calls up the spirits of coming events from the dust of the past. For there is life in that dust; futurity is but the fruit, springing up from the seed "past." Superstition and ignorance [illegible] of presentiments; thinking men know that history of the past is but the mirror of the future to whosoever has learned to read the alphabet of cause and effect.

I, for one, sat musing in silent solitude at the last midnight hour of the year 1855, (to me a year of hardship, friendless, joyless, sad,) and I have read the future in the mirror of the past.

My impression is, that the year 1856 will not pass without great revolutionary commotions in Europe. The camp of the Governments stands divided. In vain has Cabinet diplomacy loaded itself with one atrocious crime more—the crime of having sacrificed Kars to the speculation of paving the road for an "Austrian peace," by affording to the Czar the prestige of a victory, at the expense of Turkey, over a heroic garrison more glorious in its fall than the Allies in their success at Sebastopol—just as Saguntum is more glorious by its fall than its victor by conquering it. Peace is impossible. The immorality of Kings will continue to squander away the blood and treasure of nations in an aimless war, but the nations will awake, and one of those tremendous commotions which mark an era in history, will shake to its very foundation this our old world. Such is my presentiment.

But if the signs of time do not belie us, the prospects of America are not brighter, if not gloomier. We have our despots, you have Slavery. This is the worst of the two. With us nations will stand against tyrants; with you, the nation will stand divided in itself, and brother will raise his hand against brother in irreconcilable antagonism. For the first time in your short history (which, by its shortness, should prove [illegible] prudence) will the presidential election turn exclusively on the issue of Slavery—that stain on your escutcheon, that curse on your security. A sore trial it will prove forsooth. Slavery will, in all probability, carry the day. The slaveholding interest stands compact, not so their opponents; social and material interests divide their camp. The slaveholding interest is sure of some auxiliary supplement from that quarter. Their victory is more than probable. However, the election is not a solution; it is but symptom, and nothing more; it is but fuel added to flame. Thrice already since the Constitution was framed in 1787, thrice already this question has been compromised. But compromises between principles cannot last. It is but a palliative. The sickness recurs, and either I am greatly mistaken, or else it will not bear another compromise. Either Freedom or Slavery; the two cannot go long together. May the Almighty eye watch in mercy over your trials. KOSSUTH.

The Wakemanites Repudiated by Margaret L. Bishop and the Christian Israelites.

At the meeting of the Christian Israelites, in Constitutional Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bishop, the husband of Margaret L. Bishop, read several letters which had been published in the New-York Daily Times, for the purpose of denying that the Christian Israelites have any connection or sectarian sympathy with the Wakemanites of New-Haven. Such denial was considered necessary, in consequence of a statement made by Sam. Sly, the murderer of Justus Matthews, and published in the Times. He denied the truth of the assertions of Sly, in every particular. Mrs. Bishop, he said, had seen Mrs. Wakeman but once, and then by mere accident, and that, at that time, she believed Mrs. Wakeman to be insane. He also wished it to be distinctly understood that the Christian Israelites Society of New-York did not know of the existence of Mrs. Wakeman until the publication of the murder of Matthews. In conclusion, he remarked that Sly was in the hands of the law, and he did not choose by word or act to injure him. All he desired was, that the Society of Christian Israelites should not be connected in any way, in the public mind, with the so-called Wakemanites, as they had neither lot nor part with them.

After the statement by Mr. Bishop, the usual service was commenced, and a lengthy discourse was delivered by Mrs. Margaret Bishop.

There were about one hundred persons present, many of whom, our reporter was informed, are members of the Society of Christian Israelites of the City of New-York. The others were probably drawn there by the announcement that the statement of Sam. Sly, connecting the Christian Israelites with the Wakemanites, would be read and answered.

The Weather, &c.

The weather was very cold yesterday. The holes in Broadway all froze in, and the traveling to-day will be the very jolliest of the season. Sleighing was over just a week ago to-day, but sleighs continue to run, simply because nothing else can.

At last they have commenced to do something for Broadway. Last evening we noticed several gangs of men at work, trying to clean away the snow. That is wise. Never mould the clay till the brick is backed. The snow now is a good deal like rock. A fortnight ago it was fun to shovel it.

A new Bank has been organized at Auburn, New-York, called the "Auburn Exchange Bank," under the management of W. C. Beardsley and others of that city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this day 25,000 yards Linen Damask, at [illegible] and [illegible] a yard. 2,500 dozen Huckaback Towels, at [illegible] a dozen. 1,200 pieces Linen Diaper, at [illegible] a piece. 1,500 dozen Damask Napkins at [illegible] a dozen. These goods were saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and are offered at less than cost of importation. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE.
Another proof of the superiority of STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT, SALAMANDER SAFE.
SYRACUSE, Jan. 4, 1856.
Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, New-York.
Gentlemen: We had a large fire in this city on the morning of the 5th inst., consuming property to the amount of [illegible]. [illegible] Yours respectfully, NORTON, BRADLEY & CO.

Salamanders of any desirable size or pattern and of improved finish, secured by [illegible] Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be found, at reduced prices, at the Depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. STEARNS & MARVIN.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. [illegible] No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. [illegible] Also, BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, [illegible]. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. [illegible] Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY RUBbing night and morning with Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. [illegible] Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

HAT-BINDING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. have ready for sale machines for binding straw hats and all other kinds of hats. The machines do the work better and faster than any others. Call and see them, at No. 323 Broadway.

Another [illegible] Outrage at Kentucky.

The [illegible] gives the following account of a [illegible] case in that city:

[illegible] on Friday night last, a party of men repaired to the residence of Mr. [illegible] of this city, and called for Mr. John Brady, who was boarding at the house. Upon his appearance at the door they seized and gagged him, and then, some [illegible] proceeded to shave his head and to administer a coat of tar and varnish to his face.

The reason for this summary affair is as follows: Mr. Brady, who is, or rather was, the principal of one of our city schools, wrote a letter, a short time ago, to a paper published in Oxford, Ohio, calumnious in its character, and filled with unwarranted and coarse allusions to some of our most esteemed citizens. It related to the institution of Slavery, as it exists in this community, and some of the [illegible] which it contains are as unique and [illegible] any we have yet seen from the pen of an Abolitionist.

Mr. Brady was not content with denouncing the community in general terms for countenancing Slavery, but he saw proper to advise Mr. [illegible], the worthy Rector of the Episcopal Church, to convert his church into a Slavery mart, and to sell slaves occasionally for the edification of his congregation. He also denounced others in our midst, although he did not name them personally, and upon the publication of his letter in the Kentucky [illegible] great indignation spread throughout the city, and it resulted in the speedy punishment of its author.

We are no especial admirer of the doctrines taught in the school of Judge Lynch, but the action of those who engaged in this matter cannot be condemned. The letter of Mr. Brady is outrageous in its tone and character, and any one who could allow himself to eat the bread purchased by money drawn from the pockets of Kentucky slaveholders, and then wilfully calumniate and defame them, deserved an ignominious expulsion from our midst. This man had been a recipient of public favor and confidence. He had been chosen over residents of Kentucky to a high position in our schools, and was drawing a salary of $1,000 per annum for his services, and for this kindness he returned denunciation and abuse [illegible] generally, and brutal and uncalled for attacks upon some of our most respected fellow townsmen.

The people of Kentucky, with magnanimity and generosity that is unbounded, take into their confidence those who come into their midst from other States, and trust them as implicitly as they would their own brothers; and too often they meet with a base return. Fairbanks and Miss Webster and Brady and many others that have flourished in our city, are fine specimens of this class. All of them were loaded with favors, and while they luxuriated in prosperity, they were plotting the escape of the slaves of their patrons and penning slanderous epistles, to be read and gloated over by their brother negro-thieves of the North.

It is proper to add that the Common School Committee of the city called Brady before them on Saturday morning, and upon his acknowledging that he wrote the letter, at once dismissed him.

Casualties for a Year.

From the New-York Observer, Jan. 17.

It is not surprising that in these days of travel, and of peril by land and by sea, the chapter of accidents and casualties for the past year should be long and sad. We have gathered from reliable sources the facts and figures which are appended, although it is highly probable that the number of deaths by fatality of travel is somewhat greater than is here represented.

During the year 1855, the number of railroad accidents in various parts of the country, resulting in loss of life or of limb, was 142, by which 116 persons were killed, and 539 badly wounded. More than 60 employes of the railroad companies are included in this number of the killed, of which 30 were engineers, and 6 conductors.

The steamboat accidents have not been so numerous, amounting to 27, but resulting in 176 deaths, an increase of 60 over those caused by rail.

The loss of property occasioned by destructive fires has been enormous, amounting to more than $18,000,000. This is the estimated loss of about 300 extensive conflagrations; the figures do not embrace the vast amount of property destroyed by almost innumerable smaller fires.

Disastrous as these results seem to be, they are happily far less in magnitude than those of the former year, 1854. During that year the railroad accidents numbered 51 more, while the number of the killed was 70, and of the wounded 50 greater than in the last year.

The steamboat accidents of 1854 were 48, diminished in 1855 to 27; the killed were 587; diminished to 176; the wounded 285, diminished to 107.

The number of fires in 1854 was 228, which decreased by 60 in 1855; and the loss of property amounted to $25,000,000, which was reduced to $18,000,000 during the last year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Baker & Godwin's Calendar Cards.—A press of business rendering it impossible to spare [illegible] for our own work, we have been compelled to delay the issue of our Almanac-Card for 1856, until the present time. Our patrons and the business public generally can now obtain copies of the Pictorial Calendar Card, [illegible] by applying at our Counting-room, Tribune [illegible]. We have issued several sizes for general use, and will be happy to supply all legitimate requests.
BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS,
Corner Nassau and Spruce sts.
Entrance No. 1 Spruce-st.

To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; flavors, coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

Certain Cure for Chapped Hands and Face, Sore Lips, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, with GLYCERINE, prepared and sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Cherry Balsam.—We have heard so much said of the wonderful curative power of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

An Appeal to the Public.—THE LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, was formed and chartered in 1849, its object being to procure life-boats and station-houses, with materials for saving life in case of shipwreck, to encourage meritorious conduct by granting therefor medals and pecuniary rewards.
Through the liberality of Congress, numerous life-boat stations have been established on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey; by which more than 1,700 persons have been rescued from impending death. Without these means of escape, the dreadful tragedy of the Maxine and Bristol would have been repeated.
The immense and constantly increasing commerce of this port demands of the citizens of this emporium the most comprehensive plan and effective means of saving the lives of the shipwrecked; and what nobler aim, what more humane achievement, than that of the rescuing the poor emigrant and the tempest-tossed mariner from the jaws of death? The services of all those connected with this Association are wholly gratuitous; but their funds are entirely inadequate to carry out their views. They appeal therefore with confidence to their fellow-citizens to aid with liberal contributions their efforts in the cause of Humanity.
Donations will be received by E. K. COLLINS, Esq., CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq., JOHN C. GREEN, Esq., ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., WM. S. WETMORE, Esq., MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., J. T. NICOLL, Esq., Committee, and by the officers of the Association.
JOSEPH WALKER, President, No. 81 Pine-st.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Vice President, Merchants' Exchange.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Esq., Treasurer, South-st.
JOHN D. JONES, Esq., Secretary, President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.—Black or Brown, 4 shillings a box. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., No. 48 Nassau-st., and at the principal office, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; Nos. 170 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & MELEGAR, corner of Pearl and State-sts., Albany; E. E. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. E. GALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut-sts., Phila.

The Northwestern Settlement Company—Will hold a Public Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at Union Building, No. 163 Bowery. Every member is particularly requested to attend, and all who wish to lease land either for present or future improvement in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, should attend this meeting, and learn the full particulars of the organization. JAMES MACKEAN, President.
Thos. [illegible], Secretary.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSONS WHO SAW the very reckless accident by one of the Bleecker-st. Sleighs running foul of another of the same line, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 7, in Bleecker-st. near Barrow-st., whereby two persons were very badly injured, and providentially escaped being killed, are particularly requested to call on or send their names and address to No. 267 Bleecker-st., corner of Jones-st., or D. T. EASTON, No. 17 Wall-st., or to the EDWARD K. ORRELL, No. 221 West 14th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., and they will do an especial favor to the parties. EDWARD K. ORRELL & SON.

AS MY SON, JOHN ALEX. ARMSTRONG, has left me, I hereby caution all persons from trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.
JAMES ARMSTRONG.
[illegible], N. C., Jan. 12, 1856.

TO PRINTERS.—The advertiser wants a young man of unexceptionable character, who can set type, work press, do a good job, read proof, or perform any other duty required in a printing office. The establishment is situated a few miles from New-York, and to a real [illegible] man the situation can be made profitable. Address PUBLISHER, care of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STRAPS in BOOTS AND SHOES.—J. R. PITKIN'S first Lecture on the Science and Art of [illegible] as Applied in the Manufacture of [illegible] by [illegible] will take place at the Astor House [illegible] the City of New-York, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, [illegible] o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents, or [illegible] each, at desired.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For three respectable Protestant females, with the best of City references from their last private families. One an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; will do general housework. One a first-rate meat and pastry cook, and assist in washing and ironing. The other a thoroughly competent waitress and chambermaid. To be seen at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young women of tidy habits: one as nurse, will take the entire charge of a baby, do its sewing, washing and ironing; will go in the country. Wages $6 in a good house. Excellent City reference. Also, a tidy girl as housemaid; can wash and iron well, do plain cooking and good baking. Excellent City reference. Wages $5. Call at No. 239 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant young woman of unquestionable capability, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; lately she has acted as nurse and seamstress, but is fully competent to discharge any of the above duties. References from the best families in the City. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two thoroughly efficient cooks, who understand their business in the French, American and English styles. No objection to New-York or first-class boarding-houses. Also, for several other excellent cooks, washers and ironers, suitable for gentlemen's families. Unexceptionable City references to their late employers, to be seen at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very respectable girl in a private family. She is a first-rate cook, can bake bread and cakes and understands washing and ironing well, and would do the entire housework for a small family. Don't object to the country. Can be seen at No. 238 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl, as waitress in a private family. Would have no objection to assist in chamberwork. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 Amos-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 189 East 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable German girl, as seamstress, in a private family; can do all kinds of needlework, make and fit dresses, &c. Apply at No. 215 East 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a French Protestant lady, as a nursery governess, in a family or school in New-York, or near New-York. Address by letter, Box No. 4,079.

SERVANTS.—No. 14 Sixth Avenue and No. 145 Bowery, a large supply, as good as any in New-York, are now on hand waiting to be engaged; they have been selected by men many years in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the city or country.
C. MASON.

COOK WANTED.—She must be a superior washer and ironer, and an excellent plain cook, and able to give the most satisfactory references for honesty, sobriety and capability; good temper and quiet domestic habits. A Protestant preferred. Such a person may find a permanent situation in a small family by applying at No. 9 St. Lukes-place, Leroy-st., between Bedford and Hudson sts.

COAT, VEST AND PANT HANDS.—May find constant employment at No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., up stairs; none need apply except with recommendations from regular houses, or with deposit. Orders received for manufacturing in large or small quantities. Cutting done by the piece for those who wish to superintend their own work.
E. B. TITSURTH, Merchant Tailor.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A gentleman, a graduate of a New England College, and late a Professor in a collegiate institution, will give instruction for one or two hours daily, in the classics, mathematics, or English branches. The most satisfactory references will be given as to character and capacity. For further information address W. W. F., Brooklyn.

MUSIC TEACHERS.—Two young ladies, who have received a good musical education, desire to teach music in some female seminary in the Southern or Western States. References exchanged. Inquire of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A young man, having nearly four years' experience in the retail drug business, wishes to obtain a permanent situation. Reference given. Address H. N., No. 67 Canal-st.

WANTED.—A tidy, smart young Protestant girl, who understands waiting and chamberwork, with good City references. French or German, speaking English, preferred. Apply at No. 727 Houston-st. Also, a good Protestant woman, as cook, first-rate washer and ironer. No Irish need apply.

AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY.—Situations procured for conductors, clerks, school teachers, porters, bar keepers, coachmen, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers and chambermaids. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

JOB COMPOSITOR AND PROOF-READER.—A competent job proof-reader, who is willing to fill up time with distribution, may obtain a steady situation by applying to OLIVER & BROTHER, No. 32 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—Two energetic men, at a salary of from $30 to $50 per month, to do a pleasant out-door business of trust. A deposit of half the amount of property given in charge is required as security. Also, a man to take charge of an office under the supervision of the proprietor, who holds two places of business. Apply at No. 836 Fulton-st., up stairs, Room 1, near City Hall.

WANTED.—Persons having Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines will find constant employment on linen goods, in their own houses, by calling on Mrs. LEE, No. 177 20th-st., corner of 8th-av.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED.—By a young man—or some other in-door business—to employ his evenings after 6 o'clock. Address P. T., Times Office.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED.—Fork and spoon makers for dye works; also several finishers. Apply to M'GIBNEY, No. 8 Reade-st.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.—Mr. FONDA has opened an office at the above stand, for supplying families with respectable and efficient help. He has been, for the last three years, clerk at No. 7 Carmine-st. Protestant girls wanted, for all kinds of situations.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Thoroughly competent to KEEP A SET OF BOOKS, by double entry—one who can give undoubted reference as to ability and character. Salary $600 the first year. Address box No. 177 Post-Office.

A BOY WANTED.—In an office, with good testimonials as to character &c., who resides with his parents—$3 per week will be given. Address PHILIP at this office.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—By a family of five persons, in a private family, between Tenth and Twenty-Fifth Streets, west of Broadway, where no other boarders are. Address "O," *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Within 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 67 Henry-st.

BOARDING.—Very good rooms can be had at No. 21 Clinton-place, for a family or single gentlemen.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) west of Broadway, a gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be genteelly accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. References exchanged.

PLEASANT LODGINGS.—Furnished rooms, in a private family, for two or three single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, at No. 275 West 22d-st., convenient to the 8th and 9th-av. railroads, and also to the 14th-st. and 23d-st. and Broadway omnibus line of stages. Apply on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET.—An elegant suit of rooms and a few single rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 128 East 18th-st. A small family preferred. The house is a first-class one, and has all the modern improvements. No. 128 East 18th-st. E. TYLER.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES.—Or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 601 Houston street, one block west of Broadway. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In the City of Newark, to a person having from $3,000 to $5,000; this is an opportunity very seldom offered, as the article manufactured is in constant demand, and used in every house. Any person or parties wishing to purchase, can address Box No. 204 Newark, New-Jersey Post-Office, with real name, &c.

GROCERY FOR SALE.—In a thickly populated neighborhood, a public thoroughfare and one of the oldest stands in the City; is now doing a steady and paying business, which might be increased to an unlimited extent. The only reason for selling is the failing health of the proprietor. Apply to G. W. BERGEN, No. 29 Fulton-st., or WM. MILFORD, corner Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE.—A wholesale and retail grocery store, doing a business of $500 per week, strictly for cash and without books, with less than $200 rent, well established in a rapidly growing City, within 40 minutes' ride from Jersey City, for sale. It is a rare chance for a man having $2,500 capital, and none other need apply. Refer to ELDER & PAINTER, No. 75 Dey-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—An active or special partner wanted, with a capital of $1,000 or $5,000, in an old and well established Livery Stable business, now doing a first-rate trade. The advertiser will give the most satisfactory reference as to the character and value of the business, and of everything relating thereto. Address Box No. 4,190 Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—An experienced man with a capital of $10,000 is wanted as partner in an established manufacturing business in the first city of the West. For particulars inquire personally at No. 270 West 13th-st., New-York City.

HOTEL NEAR THE PARK.—Any gentleman disposed to open a first-class hotel, will please address R. L. R., care of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 18 Wall-st., when the advertiser will join a responsible party and give full particulars and make satisfactory propositions.

FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of an old established paint store, No. 311 Hudson-st. Inquire between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at the Varnish store No. 52 Maiden-lane.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—A large Boys' School, paying a gross income of $3,000. Address Box No. 108, Post-Office, Brooklyn.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALENTINES FOR 1856.

PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, corner of Ann-st., respectfully announces to Booksellers and Dealers in Valentines, that his new stock of Valentines, Envelopes, and Valentine Stationery, manufactured for the next Valentine season, February, 1856, is now ready.

Having imported from Europe a great variety of gold, silver, and illuminated lace and embroidered papers, expressly for Valentines, and having manufactured new ornaments and flowers, he is enabled to offer a superior stock of new Valentines, which will be found to excel in artistical finish and elegance of design.

Orders will be filled from all parts of the United States and Canada, and promptly forwarded either by mail or express, in lots from one to one thousand dollars' worth.

For the convenience of purchasers, I have done up twenty-dollar lots, consisting of five hundred valentines and envelopes, assorted, ranging in price from 3 cents to $1 50, retail; and ten-dollar lots, containing 250 valentines, envelopes, &c., which will be sold only for cash accompanying orders. Parties wanting Valentines will please forward their orders early to receive prompt attention.

HE, HE, HE!! HA, HA, HA!!! HO, HO, HO!!!

THE COURTSHIP OF CHEVALIER SLYFOX WIKOFF,

Showing his heart-rending, astounding and most wonderful love adventures with Fanny Elssler and Miss Gamble. Illustrated with near 200 comic engravings, depicting all the Chevalier's Amours and Diplomatic Intrigues, and describing his sad adventures in an Italian Prison. This book would make a hermit laugh. The artist who designed the handsome engravings with which it is illustrated, was compelled to get his life insured for fear he would split his sides laughing at them when they were done. The price of the whole book, illustrations and all, is only 25 cents. GARRETT & CO.,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all Booksellers.

ANY THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINE FOR 1856, AND A CERTIFICATE IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, FOR THE DISTRIBUTION ON THE 31st INST., CAN BE HAD AT THE KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 BROADWAY, APPLETON'S BUILDING.

OUR COUSIN VERONICA;
OR,
SCENES AND ADVENTURES OVER THE BLUE RIDGE.
BY MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY,
Author of "Amabel, a Family History."
One vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

This is another delightful Family History, by the author of "Amabel," and, like the former work of Miss Wormeley, is destined to seize at once on public approbation, from its power, grace of diction, thoughtfulness, novelty of plot and freshness of incident. The scene alternates between England and America, and thus affords some fine contrasts of incident and character. Its descriptions of Virginia life are remarkably graphic, vivid and faithful. Some of the scenes are splendid pictures. There is one in the earlier portion of the book in which the heroine overhears the man she loves confess his passion for another, which is admirably done, and very effective; and there is another, describing his escape from a party of desperadoes in Virginia, which is as artistic in its management as anything in Cooper. The author's style is exceedingly good; she strews through her pages many keen, shrewd observations and noble thoughts; she evinces large acquaintance with literature, and a fund of native good sense and good feeling. The work altogether is superior as a literary production, highly entertaining as a novel, and admirable as a work of art.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of AMABEL, a Family History, uniform with "Our Cousin Veronica." Price $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

DERBY & JACKSON
WILL PUBLISH,
TUESDAY, JAN. 22,
JACKSON AND NEW-ORLEANS. An Authentic Narrative of the memorable Achievements of the American Army under Andrew Jackson, before New-Orleans, in the Winter of 1814-15. By ALEXANDER WALKER, (late of the New-Orleans *Delta*.) With Frontispiece. 12mo, $1 25.
THURSDAY, JAN. 24,
ALONE. By MARION HARLAND. A new and revised edition, uniform with "The Hidden Path." 12mo, $1 25.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26,
DREAMS AND REALITIES OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER. By the Author of "Parish Side." 12mo, $1.
TUESDAY, JAN. 29,
A HUNTER'S LIFE AMONG LIONS, ELEPHANTS AND OTHER WILD ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA. By R. G. CUMMING. With an Introduction, by BAYARD TAYLOR. Colored Illustrations. 12mo, $1 50.
NOW READY.
CAMP FIRES OF THE RED MEN; OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By J. R. ORTON, M. D. $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON, Successors to
J. C. DERBY, No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEW MUSIC.
WILLIAM HALL & SON will publish this week:
FAR FROM MY NATIVE LAND, No. 1 of Home Songs. By C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
COME TO ME QUICKLY. Ballad by Wurzel, composer of "Hazel Dell," "Old Josey," &c. 25 cents.
RENDEZ-VOUS POLKA. Composed by Strauss. 20 cents.
WAR QUADRILLES. (Quadrille Militaire.) By Alphonse Leduc. 25 cents.
POLACCA DI CONCERT, for four hands. By Theodore Eisfeldt. 75 cents.
DREAMS OF YOUTH. Ballad by Cherry, composer of "Shells of the Ocean." 25 cents.
FORGET ME NOT. Romance for the Piano. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.
SOUVENIR D'ECOSSAISE, Fantaisie de Salon. By William Vincent Wallace. 50 cents.
CHURCH BELLS, No. 14, and SHELLS OF THE OCEAN, No. 17, of Twenty Joys for the Piano. By Bellak. Each 25 cents.
GOOD NIGHT AND PLEASANT DREAMS. New song by William Vincent Wallace, arranged for the Guitar by C. C. Converse. 25 cents.
Sent by mail free of charge.

AN IMPORTANT NATIONAL WORK.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.
AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS NEW-YORK CITY AND STATE.
CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.
Embracing personal and critical notices of Authors, and selections from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day. By E. A. DUYCKINCK and G. L. DUYCKINCK. 2 vols., 8vo. With 225 portraits, 425 Autographs and 75 views of Colleges. Libraries and residences of authors, and elegant steel engravings of J. Fenimore Cooper and Benjamin Franklin. 2 vols., royal 8vo.
Bound in fine English cloth, price $7.
It includes illustrations of the Pulpit, the Bar, and other Professional Writers, of the Political Oratory, the Educational Institutions, and
THE GENERAL LITERATURE OF THE COUNTRY.
The Personal Biography is full and minute, and the selections comprehend a large portion of the best Literature of America. The latter are made particularly with reference to their completeness, and to their permanent historical interest, and display every variety of talent from every portion of the country. In this respect the work (the contents of which will equal six ordinary octavo volumes) may be regarded as no inconsiderable
AMERICAN LIBRARY IN ITSELF.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS
RECEIVED PER AMERICA AND FOR SALE AT
ARTHUR WILLMER'S NEW BOOK STORE,
No. 2 Broad-st., corner of Wall.
DICKENS' LITTLE DORRIT, English Edition, part 2d, with illustrations. Price 20 cents.
JANUARY NO. ART JOURNAL, new series. Price 75 cents.
Vol. 1, No. 28th, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Price 18 cents, or Nine Dollars per year, (delivered free.)
ILLUSTRATED LONDON TIMES, 10 cents.
LONDON PUNCH, and all the English Newspapers to the latest date arrived. Also, all the New Books of the day. Parcels delivered (free of charge) to any part of the city. Subscriptions received for any and every newspaper and magazine in the world.

BLANK BOOKS
FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Merchants and others in want of Blank Books for the new year are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,
STATIONERY
of every description necessary for the counting-room at reasonable prices.
F. W. SONNEBORN, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 148 Nassau-st.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, every Saturday, $6 a year. PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE, monthly, $3 a year. LITTELL, SON & CO.,
Boston, and No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

OLD BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Bought in any quantity, at the Old Curiosity Shop, No. 197 Nassau-st., where the highest cash price will be given. Also, novels, magazines, oil-paintings, autographs, curiosities, or anything appertaining to literature or the fine arts. Constantly on hand, a large assortment of fine old and modern engravings. JOHN PYNE, No. 197 Nassau-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Book-Binders. Merchants and others supplied with everything in our line at the lowest prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1856, all styles. Orders receive prompt attention.

BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS—Suitable for presents; also Albums, boxes of Oil and Water Colors, Drawing Cases, &c., for sale by
W. SCHAUS, No. 311 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—Between the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway and No. 69 West 25th-st., probably on a stage sleigh of the Chelsea line, between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday evening, the 19th inst., a pocket book, containing about $40 in Bank bills and the following papers, viz.: A note made by John Lafarge at three months, payable to and indorsed by Lanier & Co., for $5,000, due the 18th of February next. Also, a note made by Robert Mackee, payable to and indorsed by G. A. Conover, for $100. Also, a certificate of twelve shares of $100 each of Metropolitan Bank Stock, new issue, made to Leonard Appleby. Also, a certificate of ten shares of the Consolidated Stage Company's Stock, together with a number of other papers of no value except to the owner. All persons are forbid buying or negotiating any of the above described papers, as payment has been stopped. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pocket book and contents, or $10 dollars for the papers without the money, by L. V. APPLEBY,
No. 188 Water-st., corner of Pine-st.

DOG FOUND.—Followed the sleigh of the advertiser on Saturday last, 19th inst., from near the corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, a dark brown spaniel. The owner can obtain same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Box No. 2,165, Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BROS., agents, No. 345 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—From the celebrated factories of T. Gilbert & Co., and S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, may be found at the warerooms, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.
H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241 to 251 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS AND MUSIC.—The largest assortment in the City, at wholesale or retail, at low prices, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agent for Hallett, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL.—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

INSTRUCTION.

D. F. BROWN'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY.—With the well appointed furniture and good-will of the business, for sale.—This Institution, of several years' standing, is located at No. 285 Fulton-st., within two blocks of the Brooklyn City Hall, and occupying an entire suite of rooms in the commodious edifice known as the "Whitehouse Building." This fine opening immediately for sale. Apply at the rooms from 8½ to 5½ P. M., and on Saturday next from 1 to 4 P. M., to DAVID STANTON.
P. S.—Furniture will, if sold, be disposed of at half its value.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, entrance, 3d-av., conducted by J. F. BINGHAM, is a Day High School, receiving twenty pupils above and twenty below twelve years of age, preparatory for business or college. All possible means are used and no care and labor are spared to make this School in every respect the very best on this continent. Vacancies, or vacancies to occur, may always be secured for good boys.

$6—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ELOCUTION, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—Including spelling. Also, the French, Spanish and German languages. The subscriber gives private lessons at his office, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. Terms moderate. Call between 3 and 9 o'clock P. M. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

$2 50.—LADIES' WRITING CLASS—No. 609 Broadway.—Mr. DOLBEAR will open his cheap Winter Classes THIS DAY and EVENING, at $2 50 for 10 lessons in Class, or $5 privately. Ladies should secure tickets THIS DAY. Book-keeping and Arithmetic cheap Class. Six cheap seats vacant for gentlemen.

609 BROADWAY—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR will receive new pupils this day and evening for cheap class and private lessons. His new method of teaching practically on business principles saves half the time and money required by the old methods, and makes decidedly better book-keepers.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANTSHIP.—Gentlemen desiring to perfect themselves in the duties of the desk, can receive instruction as heretofore at JONES' Counting Rooms, No. 247 Broadway. The merits of the system of instruction may be learned by inquiry among merchants and business men.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING—Thoroughly taught during the day and evening at GOLSMITH'S, Nos. 362 Broadway and 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Private instruction given. New pupils received daily this week.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SECOND TERM—Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, 4 West 25th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys at 7 West 15th-st., where they receive a thorough education under a system of steady and exact discipline. The highest references.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's School.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BROOKLYN.—The second quarter of Mrs. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., being open, there are vacancies for new pupils. The quarter dates from the time of entry. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The necessity which calls for a Public Appeal in behalf of the Poor, will probably be best explained by a brief statement of facts.

About this time last Winter, the unusual cry of want, echoed and reechoed by the press, excited to an intense degree the sympathies of the community, and liberal contributions freely flowed in for its relief, not only from individuals, moneyed institutions, and the City Treasury, but also from different and distant parts of the country.

The present Winter there appears to be a reaction, in which less than the usual degree of sympathy for the indigent is manifested. This is not attributable to any indisposition to assist the needy, but to the prevailing opinion, that the late abundant harvests, and revived commercial prosperity, would prevent a recurrence of the distress to which so many the past year were subjected, and consequently, that a much smaller amount of funds would be required. This popular mistake should be corrected. The public will be surprised to learn, that, notwithstanding the careful discrimination which this system of relief secures, the number now depending upon it for aid, and its expenditures, are about as great as they were the past Winter, while its receipts have diminished one half. This diminution, however, is less owing to a failure of contributions from ordinary sources, than of the larger donations from public bodies, which are not, this Winter, expected. These facts clearly show that it will be utterly impossible for this charity to meet the growing demands of the suffering poor, without greatly enlarged individual contributions.

Up to the present, the Association has relieved 6,088 families, containing 26,890 persons, many of whom are families of unemployed mechanics, and widows with dependent children, who cannot subsist without aid. And as the season advances, the amount of destitution will increase. Last Winter it was three times as great in January as in December, and did not reach its height until the close of February.

If a reason for this alarming amount of indigence is sought, it may be chiefly found in the general deficiency of employment, which has now become so scarce as to leave multitudes without work; while, as is well known, the expenses of living are about as exorbitant as they were the past year. Hence, multitudes of the industrious, self-supporting classes were unable to recover from the impoverishing effects of a disastrous year, before they were overtaken by another Winter, for which they were unprepared; and now, having no other resource than gratuitous aid, they must be relieved or perish.

It will be remembered that this organization covers the whole island, from the Battery to Kingsbridge, with its 378 gratuitous visitors, who, so far as the means shall be supplied, will meet every proper want of the needy.

On this brief statement of facts, the Board confidently rest their appeal, believing that it will, as in previous years of providential distress, be liberally responded to. Verily it cannot be that this great City, famed for its benevolence, will allow its own citizens to suffer unrelieved.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House; to the authorized collectors, or to any of the officers of the Association. By order of the Board.
JAMES BROWN, President.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Vice-President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No. [illegible] Bowery, New-York.

We have [illegible] to our regular custom the first week of the [illegible] our great Winter reduction, marking down without reference to cost, but only in regard to seasonability.

We have 1,000 pair of blankets at $3 50 to $8, former price $6 to $16.

5,000 wool shawls at $4, former price $8.

10,000 yards paramattas at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 2s.; former price 2s. to 50 cents.

5,000 yards cassimeres at 4s. to 8s.; former price 8s. to 14s.

40,000 yards flannels, reduced 25 per cent.

French merinos and cashmeres, reduced 25 per cent.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

received direct from the manufacturers, and sold at less price than at any other establishment in the United States.

All wool plaids at 4s. and 5s. 6d.

Prices marked in plain figures. The marked price not deviated from. F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)
Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

WET GOODS—WET GOODS!—GREAT RUSH.
Wet De Laines, wet Silks and Shawls.
Wet Plaids, wet Paramattas, wet Prints.
Wet Flannels, wet Blankets, wet Alpacas.
Wet Damasks, wet Linen Sheeting and Shirting.
Wet Table Cloths, wet Napkins, wet Towels.
Wet Towels and Toweling, wet Diaper.
Wet Handkerchiefs, Doylies, Hosiery and Gloves.
Also, wet cotton shirtings and sheetings, pillow-case cotton, &c.
As the above goods are selling off rapidly, the public will secure a great bargain and first choice by calling early, before the store becomes so very crowded.
The subscriber would most respectfully state to those numerous customers that were unable to get served during the last few days, in consequence of the great rush, that he has increased his facilities for doing business, thus avoiding any further disappointment.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge-st.

HOTEL AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Having purchased a large stock of LINEN GOODS saved from the late wrecks, are now offering great bargains in
Linen Damasks, Linen Shirtings,
Damask Table-Cloths, Irish Linens,
Linen Towels, Doylies,
Damask Napkins, &c. &c.
ALSO:
5,000 Lancaster Quilts, slightly soiled, at 10s. each;
300 Toilet Quilts, at very low prices.
These goods are warranted perfect, with the exception of being wet and slightly soiled, and are offered at prices much below their value.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

EXTRAORDINARY AND UNPRECEDENTED SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Cloaks, Merinos, Paramattas, De laines, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linens, Towelings, Embroideries, Laces, &c., which will be sold without regard to value.
LANE & PORTER, No 51 Catharine-st., beg to inform their friends and the public that they have taken the premises No. 72 Canal-st., west of Broadway, which they intend opening with an entire new selection of goods as soon as the alterations can be completed. They have, therefore, determined to dispose of their entire stock at such prices as will insure a speedy clearance. Store to let.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.
25,000 yards LINEN DAMASKS, at 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. a yard.
20,000 yards LINEN SHEETINGS, 2¼ yards wide, at 6s., 7s. and 8s. a yard.
14,000 dozen HUCKABUC TOWELS, at 10s. and 12s. a dozen.
1,200 dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, 12s. and 16s. a dozen.
1,400 LANCASTER QUILTS, only 10s. each.
ALSO,
25,000 yards IRISH LINENS, from 2s. to 4s. a yard.
These goods were saved from the vessels lately wrecked, and are offered at prices less than cost of importation.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES
IS CALLED TO THE
NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, INDIA DIMITY,
FLANNELS, DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DIAPERS, COTTON SHEETINGS,
HUCKABACK TOWELINGS, BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LONG CLOTHS, &c.
Including a large invoice of
SHIRTING LINENS,
Of a very superior make.
Prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
DRY GOODS!!
J. THOMPSON,
No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, having decided upon giving up the business, now offers his entire stock at great bargains. The public are respectfully invited to make an early call, and are assured that this is no humbug, but a real *bona fide* closing sale. The lease and fixtures will also be disposed of. Apply to the Proprietor,
JAMES THOMPSON, No. 165 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Observe, 3d door and first dry goods from Clinton-st.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
A light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale by the case or single pair, by D. HODGMAN,
New-York India Rubber Warehouse,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS are excellent articles for cold and wet weather, being lined with woolen felt, in connection with their being air and water-proof. They are a never-failing remedy for chapped hands, also. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 20 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS of every description, designed for the Spring and Summer seasons, will be opened this morning. UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Ginghams, Linens, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black Silks, Blankets, Muslins, &c., Union Table Cloths, Damasks, Towels, &c. Dealers supplied at lowest prices, by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 89 and 54 Catharine-st.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE—Will open this morning a superb stock of FASHIONABLE SHAWLS. No. 471 Broadway,
between Grand and Broome sts.

SILK ROBES AND SILKS by the yard, entirely new, designed for the coming season, will be opened this morning.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

PARIS FOULARD SILKS.—700 pieces at 5s. per yard will be offered this morning.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will (D. V.) be delivered by Dr. JAMES O. NOYES, (late Surgeon in the Ottoman army,) MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject: *The Greek Church and its Relations to Romanism, Mohammedanism, and the Politics of Eastern Europe.* The price of admission will be 12½ cents. Members of the Association are requested to obtain *free* tickets to this and the other familiar lectures of the season from the Librarian.
CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURES.—F. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The Sixth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund will be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, by Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut. Subject—*Aids to culture.* Admission 25 cents.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE BUONAPARTE DYNASTY.—THOMAS DARCY MCGEE condescends to lecture on the above subject at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY, 21st inst., for the benefit of St. Mary's, Port Jervis, now in difficulty. Lecture commences at 8 P. M.; doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY'S Sixth Lecture, on "*The Authors,*" at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the principal bookstores and at librarian's desk, Mercantile Library Association.

PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1856.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, JOSEPH COEN was violently assaulted and beaten on Saturday night, the 12th inst., at or about 12 o'clock, on the corner of Grove and 4th sts., by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; and whereas the said Joseph Coen has since died from the wounds then and there received—Now, therefore, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the person or persons who committed said assault, or five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who perpetrated the above named outrage, to be paid on the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such service has been rendered by the person or persons claiming said rewards. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after the final disposition of the case, will be disregarded.
[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday dainties put up with great care at the old and well known Pickled and Preserve Warehouse of
J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. [illegible] Washington-st.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] ANNUAL [illegible] OF THE [illegible] SALOON, on TUESDAY EVENING [illegible]

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John R. McKinney,	[illegible]
Hugh Garner,	[illegible]
John M. Cooper,	[illegible]
James Lynch,	[illegible]
John A. Boyle,	[illegible]
Edward C. Byrne,	[illegible]
Daniel Leber,	Andrew J. Smith,
Edward I. Murray,	[illegible]
John Higgins,	Peter Lynch,
John W. Rice,	John [illegible]
James T. Duigan,	Philip [illegible]
Oscar Seance,	William [illegible]
Edward F. Mullen,	Thomas McKeon,
Edmund F. Keller,	Richard Dalton,
Charles Hughes,	John McCarthy,
John A. McLoughlin,	[illegible] McKinley,
Michael J. D. McGlynn,	Thomas Fay,
John Kelly,	William Fitzpatrick,
Peter Meehan,	

ANDREW L. [illegible], President.
THEODORE F. KELLY, 1st Vice-President.
JAMES A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM LALOR, Treasurer.
CHARLES WATERS, Secretary.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
In receiving for four admissions to their entertainments, tickets in
PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERPRISE.
Tickets for sale from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the office of BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. [illegible] BROADWAY. And at the principal Hotels and Music Stores. Price of Gift Tickets $1, or 11 for $10.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. [illegible] Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, the grand [illegible] fairy extravaganza,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
in two acts, with beautiful scenery, transformations, &c., and all the original music.
Beauty .... [illegible]
Beast .... [illegible]
Sir Aldgate Pump .... [illegible]
John Quill .... [illegible]
Preceding the piece,
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
of a superior order, and "fun without vulgarity."
Commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
NOTICE.—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.
Price $1—or 11 for $10.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY—FIRST NIGHT THIS SEASON of the great New-York play,
THE UPPER TEN AND THE LOWER TWENTY,
written expressly for this Theatre, and played upwards of fifty nights.
Crookpath, the New-York merchant, afterwards a drunkard and lunatic, Mr. Burton—his original character. Jacob Kindly, Mr. Reinford; Zeke Hinchman, a New-York boy, Mr. H. Jordan; Mrs. Crookpath, Mrs. [illegible]; Nancy Motion, Mrs. Burton; Mrs. [illegible]; Hughes.
Several well known Views of New-York among the scenery.
To conclude with the popular farce, called
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER,
with Mr. Setchell, Mr. Bradley, Miss [illegible], Mrs. Holman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856, will be presented the Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY.
Lord Finlay, a Portrait .... [illegible]
Helen Plantagenet .... [illegible]
After which will be performed the extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Captain John Smith .... [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commences at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, the performance will commence with the Play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte .... Mr. G. Jordan
Pauline .... Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with a new Ballet, called the
PRIMA DONNA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 21 and 22, the Drama of the
PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Robert Howard .... Mr. J. H. Allen
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODELE; OR, THE MAGIC PEN.
Bobino .... Mr. G. L. Fox | Bobolink .... [illegible]
To conclude with the Drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Jan. 21, will be presented the Fairy Extravaganza of
KING CHARMING.
Charming the First .... [illegible]
Henpeck the Hundredth .... Mr. [illegible]
Previous to which the Farce of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—First time [illegible] exciting Drama, called the TERROR OF THE RHINE, a production of the most [illegible], handsomely fitted for wholesale [illegible] DAY, Jan. 21, EVENING, at 7½. THE TERROR OF THE RHINE. Mr. C. W. Clarke in three characters. Mr. Hadaway as Gasparoo—the rest of the Company in appropriate parts. AFTERNOON at 3—[illegible] GWINETTE. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c., TO BE SEEN AS USUAL. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music, (14th st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. [illegible]
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. [illegible]
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. [illegible]

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON continues to amuse and instruct the people at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 21 and 24. The experiments were first-rate [illegible]. Admittance one shilling. Free lectures to ladies each afternoon at 3 o'clock. Office for Electrical treatment No. 477 Broadway.

PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—Mr. MORGAN (Organist of Grace Church, and Conductor of the Mendelssohn Union) will give his second PIANO-FORTE RECITAL at Dodworth's Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, to commence at 8 o'clock. Ladies' tickets 50 cents, gentlemen's tickets $1; to be had at the Music Stores.

THIRD AND FOURTH SOIREES—[illegible] L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will take place at Dodworth's Rooms, adjoining Grace Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, 25th, and THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst. Particulars in future announcements.

THE CELEBRATED COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, most costly valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work, and carpenter's, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. B. WILCOX, architect, No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. 13, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, which may be left with any of the following School Officers: [illegible], J. Edwards, [illegible], Wm. Dealing, Jr., P. C. Male, Samuel [illegible], J. C. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. SAMUEL [illegible], Chairman.
S. J. HOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, No. 21 Worth (late Anthony) st.
SEALED PROPOSALS.—To be indorsed "Supplies of Beef and Mutton, for the Institutions of the Commissioners of Emigration," for supplying the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island, and the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, with "Beef, Mutton, &c.," will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration at their office, as above, (where blank forms of proposals may be had,) until Wednesday the 23d inst.
The Commissioners of Emigration reserve to themselves the right to reject such proposals as may be deemed not in the interest of the Institution.
Any information that may be required for parties will be given on application at the office, for the above, will be given on application at the office.
E. CRABTREE, Vice-President.
New-York, Jan. 17, 1856.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW CHINESE OR JAPAN POTATO—DIOSCOREA BATATAS VEL JAPANICA.—Orders are received and will be booked in rotation by the subscribers for this new and valuable esculent. Price $5 per dozen, or $30 per 100 tubers. Printed description with directions for the culture will be furnished to purchasers.
J. M. THORBURN & CO., Seedsmen &c.,
No. 15 John-st., New-York.

APPLES.—A very choice lot of Western Apples, such as Spitzenbergs, Baldwins, Greenings, and various other kinds, entirely free from frost. For sale to dealers, or for family use, in quantities to suit purchasers, from one to 5,000 barrels, by
A. W. PAGE & CO., No. 146 West-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—To be let and possession given immediately, [illegible] that spacious and commodious Hotel on the [illegible] square in the City of Quebec, known as ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, and once kept by WILLIS RUSSELL. The [illegible] [illegible] with gas and water. The situation is such that [illegible] the business, convenience and comfort of strangers [illegible] moderate. For further information apply at the office of the Daily Times, New-York.

[illegible]

Mr. Sherman held the answer to be a proper one, as it was preliminary to the production of a sworn copy of the record. He cited authorities in favor of the propriety of the question.

[illegible]

Mr. Sherman said the answer was given.

[illegible]

Mr. Sherman said the witness had given Mr. [illegible] to understand that he was not at the place in question. The witness was produced, and the witness stated in his examination. He then proceeded to cross-examine the witness. I should say he was a [illegible] man, and a good scholar; they attempted to swear him, but he refused; on going back, he was told there was no need to should swear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stryker—Witness was born in 1798; came here five years ago, very nearly; has been peddling; has a family, his youngest child is eighteen years of age; has a wife; we support each other as well as we are able; thinks he understands the nature and obligations of an oath; Carroll and himself have not been much together; repeated his reservations as to who gave him the ticket; went with it down Forty-second-street; saw a man named John Farley; Drake was not there then; got the tickets from Farley, and went to the poll; cannot read writing; knows he voted for Drake, because he can read print; gave his vote about eleven o'clock; had not been drinking that day, not much; he can swear he drank nothing but coffee or water. Admitted he had forgot a little drop of brandy. In answer to the question whether he did not know he had no right to vote, witness said he "knows it better now; did not know it candidly then;" the very same man, a big man, told him to go in a second time; does not know his name; knew he could not swear his vote in, and would not; knows Nicholas Seagrist by sight; plenty asked him to vote on that day; never attempted to vote before, because he was not found of it; when the ticket was given him he was not asked whether he was a voter, and he did not tell them he was not, because there was no call he should; saw Seagrist nine or ten days after the election, and many a time since; it was witness who first called upon him; went about his money, (the witness is not yet paid for his nine days' work); told Seagrist how he had voted, and that he was not a voter; did not hear Seagrist say he wanted him as a witness; he (Seagrist) said as to the money, that he ought to have it; Seagrist gave him a piece of money, not much, twenty-five cents, to pay his fare on the car; has never given him much; had a bit to eat with him in the City to-day; brought him down twice previously to see counsel; never gave him orders on any grocery store, nor was he asked; went to same office with Seagrist; does not know whether it was Mr. Eating's office. (The witness being shown large Roman text, witness read correctly, by a proper name, "Westervelt.")

Patrick Byrne examined by Mr. Hayes—Deposed that he lives next door to Mr. Callahan; knows Patrick Carroll; Carroll is a native of County Lough, Ireland, "from all statements that he could find out by inquiry;" knows Carroll has not been in America three years; witness was present at First Election District for Twenty-second Ward; saw Patrick Carroll; Alderman Drake told some one to watch him and see if he voted; witness walked to the curb stone; saw Felix Callahan pass in his ticket and vote that day, no remarks being made; Lamb was there, but he did not vote while witness was there

AUCTION SALES.

E. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. For the sale of Books, Stationery, Paper, Paintings, Fancy Goods, Works of Art, Furniture, and Merchandise generally. [illegible] ... Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay, and cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

[illegible]

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN THE FIFTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON WASHINGTON, WEST AND WATTS STS.—With Bulkhead and Water-right, belonging to the estate of George Mannin[g], deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the undersigned, executors of the estate of George Manning, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—Nine lots of land, with the buildings thereon, [illegible] Washington-st., No. 458 being on the southeast corner of, and No. 454 on the southwest corner of Watts-st.

WATTS-ST.—Two lots, with buildings, south side of, and known as Nos. 79 and 81.

WEST-ST.—Two lots, with building, on the southeast corner of Watts-st.

BULKHEAD AND WATER-RIGHT ON WEST-ST.—Opposite the last described property.

This property, situated in a section of the City which is constantly increasing in value, the title to the same being perfect, having been in the possession of the late Mr. Zabriskie for upwards of thirty years, and the sale being peremptory to settle the estate, is worthy the attention of capitalists and others. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for a term of years.

AND ALSO—The 3-story brick House and lot No. 79 Laight-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts., 21 feet 2 inches by 98 feet.

SUSAN V. C. ZABRISKIE, Executrix.
JOHN A. C. GRAY, CHARLES F. HUNTER, } Executors.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Jan. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible] ... $1,000 each
[illegible] ... $1,000 each
[illegible] ... $1,000 each
[illegible] ... $100 each
[illegible] ... $50 each
[illegible] ... $10 each
[illegible] ... $100 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express ... $100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2½ o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,

FOURTH-AVENUE—Four lots fronting on 4th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 29th-st., being each 24 feet 8½ inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—One lot on the northerly side of 29th-st., in rear of the above, 20 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Also, on 29th-st., two lots adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

THIRTIETH-STREET—Two lots on the southerly side of 30th-st., adjoining the last described, in the rear, 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

The substantial and first-class improvements already made in this vicinity, and the very desirable location of these lots, afford a good opportunity to capitalists and others for investment. The property will be sold, subject to restrictions against nuisances, and the deeds will contain the usual covenants against nuisances, on the part of, and to be signed and acknowledged by, the purchasers.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

S. Stover, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Auction, THIS DAY, (Monday) at 11 o'clock precisely, at house No. 73 8th-av., near West 14th-st. S. STOVER will sell as above, without reserve, the entire handsome Furniture, consisting in part of rich Tapestry, Wilton and Ingrain Carpets, elegant Pearl Inlaid Piano-Forte, French Pier Mirrors, 1 solid Rosewood Parlor Suite covered in rich Brocade with slip covers, Rosewood marble top Etagere Mirror Front, Rosewood marble top Tables, rich Mantel Ornaments, Lace Curtains and Shades, Oil Paintings, Reception Chairs, &c., with elegant Rosewood Chamber Furniture, Rosewood marble top Bureaus, Washstands and Bedsteads to match; oval and plain Mirrors, Rosewood and Mahogany Sofas, Mahogany and French Chairs; 30 superior Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c., with a large variety of Basement Furniture, Dining and Tea Tables, Silver-ware, French China, Cut Glass-ware, Oil Cloths, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement on any account.

A. J. Bleecker & Co., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—By ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.—On Broadway and Park-place, the lot of ground and building thereon, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Park-place; lot 21 feet 6 inches on Broadway, by 98 feet 8 inches on Park-place, and subject to a lease to May 1, 1858. $90,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for ten years, at 7 per cent. interest. For maps and other particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

Bangs, Brother & Co., Auctioneers.

SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE.—TUESDAY, March 18, 1856.—The next regular trade sale of books, stereotype plates, stationery, &c., will commence at the above date. The invoices thus far received promise an attractive catalogue, which will be issued as an early day. Consignments are respectfully solicited, particulars of which should be furnished for the Catalogue immediately.

J. & S. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, cutlery, earthenware, fancy goods, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods will be packed for shipping.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF STUART F. RANDOLPH, DECEASED.—The attention of our readers is called to the mammoth sale to take place on the 7th February, of improved and unimproved property in this City. Houses and lots in Greenwich, Murray, Hudson, Hubert, Dominick, Vandam, Washington, West and Hammond sts. and vacant lots on 66th-st., Harlem River, 126th and 127th sts., and 11th and 12th avs. See BLEECKER & CO.'S auction advertisement. Maps and full particulars can be had at their office, No. 7 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSOM & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, Financial SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 48 and 50 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Promissory Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 706 Broadway, large stock of custom made furniture, mirrors, paintings, statuettes, silver-plated ware, &c., comprising carved chamber and dining-room suites, wardrobes, bookcases, etageres, sofas, rockers, chairs, lounges, centre tables, etc. Sale without reserve.

PURSUANT TO THE CONDITIONS OF the hypothecation of 107 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, collateral to a promissory note dated March 8, 1854, made by Henry Dwight, Jr., to the order of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, which note is held by me, I shall sell the said stock at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock at noon. Dated Dec. 20, 1855. AZARIAH BOODY.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICES No. 111 CANAL-ST. AND 21 WILLIAM-ST.

Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. E. Drummond, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $300,000. ASSETS $311,383.

Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $10,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.

OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers	$21,380	$21,380
22 Allegheny County (U. & P.) Bonds	22,000	16,500
23 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	23,000	17,250
24 Delaware Railroad Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Pittsburg City Six per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Reading Railroad Bonds	13,000	13,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,850
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	26,868	51,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	58,000	35,000
Bills receivable	8,934	8,934
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,750	97,750
Par Value of Assets	$310,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss. [illegible] ... President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, [illegible] ... that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 16th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 19, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. Harwell, Insurance Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CO., No. 3 MONTGOMERY-STREET, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

DIRECTORS.

J. L. Burst, Pres.	J. M. Chapman,	Wm. D. Russell,
E. B. Grinnell,	G. S. Gardner,	Jos. W. Angus,
Wm. M. Giles,	Ezra Towne,	J. E. Chapman,
M. D. Bean,	M. H. Bean,	H. R. Smeltzer.
Geo. J. Mankin,		

J. M. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. Bullock, Commander, will begin to receive freight MONDAY, Jan. 21, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents.

NOTICE.—Office removed from No. 21 Broadway to No. 12 Park-place.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. Van PELT, } Vice Presidents.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday's and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES E. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. Loughborow, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 12th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. Whitney, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No. 13 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February, next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT and ALICE E., his wife, GEORGE OPDYKE, WILSON G. HUNT and JAMES B. MURRAY.—Summons for relief.—To defendant, WILLIAM H. DE GROOT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 16th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 16, 1856.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja21-law6wM*

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DIETZ, THOMAS B. DENIKE, TIMOTHY M. INGRAHAM, Sallie A. Middleton, Mary Middleton, Fannie Middleton, Levi P. Rose, Edwin Beers, and Richard Imlay, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 19, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff in person,
ja21-law6wM* No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. His remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that many who have been deceived by the pretensions of certain advertisers and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 69 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. [illegible] ... of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; E. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (as usual, without charge,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under Ricord himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible. For the information of patients, it is proper here to state, that Ricord's practice in sexual derangements is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as copaiva, cubeba, mercury, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1770. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

JUST PUBLISHED.—By the Patentee and Proprietor of the Triesemar, a practical medical work, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY; or, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results arising from early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses; also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 40 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."

Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. DAVIDSON, SALLIE A. MIDDLETON, MARY MIDDLETON, FANNIE MIDDLETON, Levi P. Rose, Richard Imlay, Timothy M. Ingraham, Edwin Beers and Thomas B. Denike, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 19, 1855.

WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff in Person, No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.
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RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 10 P. M., Chicago 9:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:25 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 8:10 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND. MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 8:10 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

Y. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 1 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 75 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 19th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.

J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS, NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 5:30 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 9 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship ST. LOUIS, Lieutenant Charles S. Boggs. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, Captain A. V. H. La Roy, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin	$[illegible]
Second Cabin	[illegible]
Steerage	[illegible]

The splendid double engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. Tinklepaugh, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.—No. 124 Broadway. For California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, China, and South America. Freights, parcels, and letters will be dispatched per U. S. mail steamer ST. LOUIS, via Panama, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M. Freight received until 12 o'clock; small parcels and letters until 1 P. M.

W. H. HALL, Agent.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, against PETER B. AMORY and WILLIAM H. DE GROOT.—Summons for relief.—To defendant WILLIAM H. DE GROOT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 16th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 16, 1856.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja21-law6wM*

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra-sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

NOTICE.—THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS will resume their weekly sailings in February, 1856. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched as formerly to Liverpool, from New-York and Boston alternately.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Shannon, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Harrison, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York ... Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP.—The steamers comprising this line are the following:

BELGIQUE, A. H. L. Tack, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, E. Pouget, Commander.
LEOPOLD I., A. Michel, Commander.
DUC DE BRABANT.
CONGRES.

The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, 2,500 tons, A. H. L. Tack, Commander, will sail from New-York for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of passage in first cabin $90. No freight received after Thursday, Jan. 31, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. No berths secured until paid for. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked "Below," with passenger's address, and sent on board the day before sailing. An experienced Surgeon on board. For freight or passage in first Cabin, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

For passage in the second Cabin and Steerage apply to SABEL & CORTIS, No. 86 Fulton-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No bill of Lading signed, or Parcels received, on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ... Saturday.
GLASGOW ... Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin	$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin	75

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.

For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; being unusually free from impurity, it will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery. In barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent of this make.

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HELEN ROBINSON, by WILLIAM BAILEY, her next friend, against WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM M. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1856, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January, 1856. W. K. THORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja14-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. H. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1856. MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
ja14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers the administrators, at the office of STORRS & SEDGWICK, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 2, 1856.

MARGARET A. McWILLIAM, JAMES E. JENKINS, Administrators.
ja7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, hardware merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. 300 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.

WM. D. ELY, Administrator.
ELIZABETH HILL, Administratrix.
jy23-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER C. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, seaman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 400 Fourth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 24, 1855.

EDWARD B. WORTH, Administrator.
n26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. BIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.

ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.
ja9-law6mM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] ... the City of New-York. [illegible]

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, [illegible]

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, [illegible] ... and that all persons interested [illegible] ... present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN B. SMITH, our Chairman, at [illegible] ... day of January, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may be aggrieved [illegible] ... will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of February, 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: [illegible]

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 8, 1855.

GEO. B. SMITH, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, [illegible] ... lands of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested [illegible] ... present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-street, (second story front room,) in this City, on or before the 15th day of February, 1856.

Second.—That any person or persons who may be aggrieved [illegible] ... will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] of February, 1856.

Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated in the said City, bounded on the East River, [illegible] ... Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, [illegible] ... fourth-street to the middle of the blocks [illegible] thereof.

Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN, E. G. HOWARD, J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—State of New-York.—ROBERT EMMETT, F. F. COLLINS and GEORGE H. PURSER, Trustees of EDWARD BONNAFFE, against AUGUSTE BONNAFFE, non-resident [illegible], JOACHIM HEYDECKER and EDWARD BONNAFFE, [illegible].—Money demand on contract.—(Com. [illegible].) To the above-named defendant, EDWARD BONNAFFE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is [illegible] ... filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] ... in the City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service [illegible]; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty-[illegible] dollars, with interest from the [illegible] 26th day of August, 1853, and also for the further sum of [illegible] thousand three hundred and seventy-[illegible] dollars [illegible] ... besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 14, 1854.

S. B. H. JUDAH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law12wM*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT WELLS against BEVERLY G. SANDERS and CHARLES J. BRENHAM.—To the above named defendants, BEVERLY G. SANDERS and CHARLES J. BRENHAM: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand [illegible] hundred and eighty-eight dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 8th day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 8, 1855.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed as aforesaid on the 1st day of December, in the year 1855.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d3-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—THE MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION against ELBERT WARD and BRIDGET his wife, JOHN F. CANAVELLO and ANNETTE his wife, LUKE BRADY, BENJAMIN J. BEAMS and JOHN B. SCOLES.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, ELBERT WARD and ANNETTE his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June, 1855. ABRAHAM R. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja14-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JOHN S. WILLARD against H. W. HORTON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 21st day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December 21, 1855.

LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office Jan. 9, 1856. L. K. MILLER, Attorney.
[ja7-law6wM*]

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN A. UBSDELL, CHARLES PIERSON, WILLIAM BARR and JAMES DUNCAN against PATRICK BRICE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] ... December one thousand eight hundred and [illegible], besides the costs of this action.

D. McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1855. City of New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York [illegible] day of December, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. RUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of February next.—Dated Aug. 16, 1855.

MARGARET RUMPH, JOHN J. HEBARD, } Administrators.
au20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1855.

JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Executor.
SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executrix of CHAS. W. SIMONSON, Dec'd.
d17-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BOUDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21, 1855.

JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.
MARGARET BOUDE, Administratrix.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great change has taken place in the character and standing of this house, under the management of Mr. PERRY, and the east side residents, as well as many of the Brooklynites, &c., appear to appreciate the energy of the manager, for night after night we find his house crowded by highly respectable audiences. But the entertainments given there certainly merit all the patronage the house is capable of holding. The great [illegible] of "[illegible]" has made a great hit, and will be replaced to-night with "People's Lawyer" and "Wizard Skiff."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain remedy for Liver and Stomach complaints. The daughter of Mrs. FARROW, of Henry-street, New-York, was, for three years, in a deplorable state of ill-health, suffering from her stomach and liver. Seven weeks ago she commenced the use of DR. HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and is [illegible] cured. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Hotel and housekeepers will find the best stock of linen goods, Lancaster and toilet quilts, ever offered in this City, at COMMERCIAL HALL, No. 261 [illegible]. Messrs. TOWLE & Co., having purchased largely of the goods saved from the vessels wrecked during the late storms, are now selling them at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week contains [illegible]

This is in addition to its other beautiful engravings, and numerous attractions, consisting of Original Stories and Sketches, Fern Leaves, by the renowned Fanny, &c., &c. Price only four cents.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island (East End) Matters.

The Long Island cars got through to Greenport Friday, and from Greenport to Brooklyn on the same day. The trains run now regularly, and with dispatch.

At the East End they had but two mails from the time of the great storm until Friday last—some two weeks. When the opening was at last effected, and the mails were poured in, everybody put on his spectacles, shut up his shop, let the cattle go unfodered, and the pigs unfed, until he read the DAILY TIMES through for the whole fortnight, and was posted with all the news.

At Southold, while the storm raged, a scow lying in "Town Harbor" was upset and two men drowned —Reuben Robinson, of Ashamomoque, (an old man,) and an Irish boy. Both bodies sunk, and remained under the ice until Saturday, when, according to our correspondent, they were found.

While trying to work their way through, an Irishman from Greenport fell under the wheels of the engine and had his arm badly mashed. Dr. BENJAMIN, of Riverhead, amputated it, and, unless lockjaw overtakes him, the patient will probably do well.

The ship ashore at Quogue, with an assorted cargo, from Philadelphia to Boston, stands erect, heads [illegible], and will probably be got off, if the weather favors.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Dr. Neville, ALEXANDER W. HUTCHISON, Esq., to ANNIE J., eldest daughter of the late James McIlwain, Esq., all of this City.

At Deerville, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, by Rev. E. C. [illegible], Mr. GEORGE E. GOULD, of New-York, to Miss MARY, daughter of T. M. Sturtevant, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE PHILLIPS PARKER, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother, Charles M. Parker, and his son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Detmold, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 700 Broadway, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 19, of scarlet fever, [illegible], daughter of Seth W. and Julia E. Peckham, aged 7 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 31 West 28th-st.

In this City, on Sunday morning, JAMES, eldest son of Walter and Julia Ann Jaques, in the 24th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at 9 o'clock, ANDREW PATRULLO.

Notice of his funeral will be given in the afternoon and to-morrow's papers.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, MARY LOUISA, only daughter of William S. and Mary E. Darrow, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 109 2d-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, ALBION A., son of Abraham S. and Mary Sea, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 112 1st-place, this (Monday) afternoon, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, JOHN M. MERRIFIELD, aged 39 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at [illegible] o'clock, on Tuesday, 22d inst., from Rev. Mr. Hogarth's Church, (late Dr. Cox's,) in Henry-st.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

At Fort Washington, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, [illegible], youngest child of Thomas J. and Mélanie Veron Stewart, aged 17 months.

At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, ROBERT CHISHOLM, aged 59 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 111 Main-st. Trains will leave Jersey City at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, GEORGE [illegible], of this City, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. [illegible] Washington-place, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be removed to Providence, R. I., for interment.

At Millburn, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, JOSEPH S. HAND, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will be held this (Monday) afternoon, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......JAN. 19.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Jan. 21—A. M.

The article which we copy from the money column of the London Times of Jan. 1 is deserving of special notice. It is an interesting review of the financial position of England through the second year of the war with Russia. It is an avowal of the commercial sentiment of the nation as to its money strength for the war. It almost assumes that the war has become more conservative, financially, than peace. With peace, it is assumed, will come the hazard of convulsion growing out of inflated prices and an eager disposition in England to squander money on Foreign schemes of speculation. The war is held to be the lesser evil of the two. That can be borne by England so long as the "power of getting gold" from her immense manufacturing trade is continued. Among the guarantees for the continuance of this power is claimed to be "the certainty of benefiting more than any other country by that free expenditure always consequent in America on an abundant harvest." In brief, the whole temper of the article is to reconcile, and if possible more than reconcile, the banker and Manchester man to a state of war; a state to which they have readily accommodated themselves for two years, because of the manufacturing resources of the country, and to which they can continue to shape their business, while the fabrics of English labor exported from the country are more than equal to the import of material and food, which the war occasions. If there be any fallacy in all this, it is so ably disguised, and the whole argument so plausibly put, that the desired effect on English trade and financial opinion will most likely be attained. At any rate, we may assume that Manchester has made up her mind to go ahead in spite of the war. This is a great point gained for the Cotton crop of the United States, the largest this season ever grown. It will be no drug at fair prices. If the trade be further stimulated by the demand for goods from Australia and India, we may even look for higher prices. Dear food and dear material at the same time have heretofore been held to be be a paradox in Lancashire. The trade have now dear food, comparatively dear material, dear money, and a war with Russia in the bargain. And the ablest journal in the Kingdom finds neither paradox nor danger in this singular state of things to the banking or manufacturing interests.

It may be that the Manchester people are the more content with the war, because while it does not close a single port of importance in the trade of the world against their goods, the burden of taxation is thrown upon their old tory opponents, the gentry and aristocracy and the men of income generally, who it seems paid last year thirty-three millions of dollars for the support of the war more than they were subjected to even in 1854. This is all, says the *Times*, in a different article of the same date, "a solid increase of one hundred ₱ cent. on the old receipts, and it is here that the war shows its full, unmitigated pressure."

But after all it is avowed that the ability of the country to continue the war without detriment to trade, depends upon its power of getting Gold. On this point the certainty of continued extravagance in the United States, whenever a bountiful harvest smiles upon us, is relied upon. The fact should be instructive on this side. The strides of the English workshop, even in a season of war, should teach us a lesson, in peace, not how to *get* Gold—for there is no difficulty about that in California—but how to *retain* it. This we fear can never be learned until we deprive other nations, and particularly England, of the boast that they find their financial strength, as well as manufacturing profit, in American extravagance. Nor does the lesson stop here. England desires to keep out of her Money Market all Foreign borrowers and Foreign speculative adventurers—American, of course, included. She means to accumulate capital, and to keep it at home. She would even prefer to spend it to vindicate the national honor in a prolonged war with Russia, or this being ended, through other agencies than her own, to keep it in Gold for new wars, *in other quarters*, if occasion or insult, real or fancied, should provoke them.

The moral of the whole argument, however, is clearly *to the contrary of war with the United States*. It is virtually confessed that England could not dispense with the market which American extravagance creates, and at the same time retain the coveted power of "getting gold" to carry on her wars. The other markets, colonial and foreign, are not reliable, if, under any circumstances equal to this object. And if the case were otherwise, the question of the supply of the raw material would become as important, in the event of non-intercourse with the United States, as the question of market for the manufactured goods. We hold it fair to conclude, therefore, that the Cotton Trade is to be relied upon, if all other diplomacy should fail, to keep the peace between the two countries.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the last week, show a total entry of Goods, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $3,219,715 against $3,708,372 the corresponding week in January, 1855. The Exports of Domestic Produce were $1,784,740 against $1,700,382 the corresponding week last year. From the commencement of the current Treasury year on 1st July last to the 31st December, 1855, the monthly tables of Foreign Imports at the port of New-York show a total of

of	$89,513,000
Three weeks in January	13,254,355
Total to date	$102,767,355
Against same time in 1855	94,981,658
Increase from 1st July to date	$7,785,697

The total Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including $2,866,000 Foreign re-exported,) from the 1st July to 31st December, 1855, amounted to

1855, amounted to	$39,915,000
Three weeks in January	3,715,627
Total to date	$43,630,627
Against same time in 1855	34,370,205
Increase from 1st July to date	$9,260,422

The Specie Export from New-York from the commencement of the current Treasury year, on the 1st of July last, to the 31st December, 1855,

amounted to	$10,542,000
Three weeks in January	50,192
Total to date	$10,592,192
Against same time in 1855	21,029,581
Decrease from 1st July to date	$10,437,389
Increase from port of Boston	2,804,290

The regular Sub-Treasury balance stood on Saturday afternoon $1,457,672 against $2,883,993, at the close of the previous week. The total of Gold held for all accounts in the Government office is $10,743,889 against $10,579,565, at the close of the previous week. There was a million of dollars of the difference in the regular balance transferred to the Assay Department, and $600,000 sent to Washington City. The deliveries of California Gold early in the week amounted to $1,827,059.

The total deliveries since the commencement of the Treasury Year, July 1, 1855, to 31st December, were

December, were	$22,082,591
In January, as above	1,827,059
Total to date	$23,909,650
Against same time last year	26,274,337
Decrease from July 1, to date	$2,364,687

The interior Gold exchanges through the week are understood to have been in favor of the City Banks, and the movement altogether is expected to increase the average of Specie, to be made up this afternoon. The total on the last weekly statement was $11,777,711. The following is a comparative statement of the export of Domestic Produce ... the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity	1856. Value.	1855. Quantity	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,847	$128,[illegible]	1,819	$126,666
Flour, bbls	16,884	160,736	47,400	392,595
Corn Meal, bbls. and bags	3,167	13,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,721
Wheat, bush	7,640	15,875	73,486	153,116
Corn, bush	64,370	67,142	110,049	109,804
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	5,990	115,961	9,470	168,682
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	3,170	63,680	2,890	71,674
Total Produce		$626,824		$1,026,939
Miscellaneous		1,072,446		759,851
Total for the week		$1,708,[illegible]		$1,784,740

The chief event in the Stock Market the last week was the very heavy business done on Friday upon a rapid rise in some of the prices, and an apparent disposition in certain parties heretofore operating with the Bears to change their tactics. At the same time the heaviest purchases were made merely in liquidation of previous contracts, and on Saturday the market was less buoyant, though still showing much strength as compared with the earlier part of the week. We annex a partial

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

	Saturday, Jan. 12.	Saturday, Jan. 19.
New-York Central	92	93
Erie Stock	51	55¾
Reading	91¾	87 ex div.
Toledo	71¾	78½
Galena	1[illegible]	109¾ ex div.
Michigan Central	90	97
Southern Michigan	87½	88¾
Panama	99¾	100
Illinois Centrals	81¾	81¾
Virginia	93	93¾
Missouris	83	84¾
Transit Company	26	23½

The dividend off the Reading is 8 ₱ cent. and off the Galena 12 ₱ cent.

The receipt on Saturday evening of several heavy mails from the South caused the Exchange market to close for the steamer *Atlantic* with less firmness than was indicated on Friday afternoon. The quotation on London took a wider range, say 108 to 108¾ ₱ cent. Most of the Southern bills came to the regular Bankers and went forward in the steamer's mail without being sold or drawn against. There is no Liverpool steamer to go this week. The Money Market manifested increased ease on Saturday. The Stock and Domestic Exchange houses were quite full, and the Discount Brokers were taking paper at the concession of 1 ₱ cent. noticed in our last paper. The Cotton export of the week from the South is reported 47,000 bales, which is less than for same time and considerably below the corresponding week last January, though this probably arises from the irregularity of the returns. There are 166 ships now loading for Great Britain and France against 104 same time last year.

The private correspondence delivered on Saturday morning, from the steamer *America*, at Boston, is somewhat contradictory in tone, the London letters decidedly blue in regard to the stringency in discounts and the hopelessness of immediate peace, while from Liverpool and the Continent there is more confidence expressed. The Cotton trade looks healthiest, although the prospect is not immediate for higher prices. Further Grain and Flour orders came out, but whether at limits likely to be met by the present market, we are not so well advised. Some of the American holders, we hear, are going into the experiment of shipping on their own account. One or two failures are reported from Glasgow, and embarrassments of old standing have been brought to a crisis with two firms at Manchester, involving together, about $650,000, against assets of the value of only $310,000. The following letter from a London broker, in the American trade, which we are permitted to use, is a specimen of the general temper of confidence in that capital. The relief to which the writer refers, it will be noticed, is hinted at in the article copied from the money writer of the London *Times*.

It is also spoken of in another letter which we have seen, from an eminent member of the English Stock Exchange:

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 4, 1856.

We have your favor of 18th, per *America*, and we are sorry we have no orders to send you by this mail.

The Stock market is very much depressed, and Money in great demand. The Funds would not have been sustained at their present price but that there is a strong party, who bought largely in expectation of a successful issue to the peace negotiations, and who still retain sufficient confidence in their views to hold on to their speculation. The same influence is at work on the Paris market, where the views originated, coming from thence and being operated upon here through what is called the Jew party. They are supposed to derive intelligence from high quarters in France, but every day increases the feeling that they have been led into a serious mistake, from which they are likely to realize a very serious loss upon their operations. Hopes of peace fairly at an end, there can be no little prospect of the Funds holding anything like their present price. Money is likely to be dearer from the War demands and the demands of the trade of the country, which has as yet been little affected in the scale of operations. When Parliament meets, a new loan must immediately be brought out, but we have reason to think it will be accompanied by an extension of the circulation of paper money on Government Securities to the extent probably of £4,000,000, in addition to the £14,000,000 now allowed. That measure will ease the stress of the new loan, which must be over £20,000,000; but against the demands for a war such as we are threatened with this year, it must immediately melt away. The large measure of issuing £1 notes, which, it is calculated, would redeem from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 unnecessarily engaged in the internal exchanges of the country, we understand, will not yet be entered upon, but be reserved in case of a more pressing necessity.

The next fortnight will probably bring out a more decided prospect for Money and Stocks in one direction or the other, either towards more severe pressure in the event of war, or a slight relaxation with strong tendencies to speculative business if the chances of peace improve.

There is little disposition to invest in American Securities in the meantime, and the prospects for the future hinge upon the contingencies we have alluded to.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£16,055,548	£4,644,465	£11,299,694
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,883,905	11,904,488
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,269,550	11,363,294
Nov. 24	18,651,489	5,492,645	11,199,987
Dec. 1	18,868,757	5,505,485	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,969	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	6,656,675	11,806,838
Dec. 22	19,204,128	6,464,795	10,981,745
Dec. 29	19,777,860	5,963,880	10,820,113

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN—EARNINGS, 1855.

	1855.	1854.
January	$120,171 37	$98,525 39
February	107,748 39	98,797 08
March	229,614 69	149,536 94
April	246,127 15	169,836 65
May	270,970 74	227,277 80
June	248,670 71	214,534 93
July	153,656 52	144,243 63
August	196,944 66	167,715 01
September	236,369 26	225,401 81
October	248,069 68	292,146 96
November	260,565 06	263,756 63
December	307,547 06	151,493 17
Total	$2,585,936 22	$2,158,311 21

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1855. Dec. 31. To operating, six months		$780,154
To Interest		203,261
To General expenses, taxes and agencies		79,536
To Sinking fund		40,000
To Dividend, 5 per cent., January		204,190
Balance		170,544
Total		$1,486,417

Cr.

July 1. By balance		$87,785
By Earnings, 6 mos.: Passengers	$864,817 29	
Freight and miscellaneous	512,688 10	
Mail	20,926 78	
		1,398,632
Total		$1,486,417
1856. Jan. 15. By balance to credit Income account		$170,544

The Directors, in declaring the January dividend, and reporting the surplus above, remark:

"From the year's earnings, over the expenses, interest, dividends, and the semi-annual contribution of $40,000 to the sinking fund, there remained (as appears from the Income above) a surplus of $170,[illegible] [illegible] steamers at cost. The Road and Equipment have been well maintained, and are now in good order. The steamers have depreciated, and to meet their reduced value the Board decided to appropriate said surplus, considering it the proper course to maintain the integrity of the property."

The annual election for officers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company takes place to-morrow, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, at their office No. 49 Wall-street.

The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable 1st February.

Receipts for December, 1855, were	$115,832
Receipts for December, 1854, were	97,244
Increase	$18,588

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The War and the Money Market.

From the London Times Money Column, Jan. 1.

The financial experience of the past year, like that of its predecessor, has justified the reliance expressed at its commencement. The chief question then was, whether the Government would resort to loans instead of prejudicing the war by adding too heavily to its burdens. Sound policy prevailed, and the country has not only been able to meet satisfactorily all other sacrifices required of it, but has maintained a course of commercial prosperity fully equal to the average of ordinary times, and far greater than has been witnessed elsewhere, even among those nations that have remained at peace. This result, moreover, has been arrived at in the face of attempts to create a commercial panic similar to those vainly employed in 1854. Although Consols, which were driven down to 85¾, have this year, in like manner, touched 86¼, the general range of prices has shown remarkable firmness. Confidence, also, has characterized the money-market, since, while the rate of discount during the concluding three months has stood at a point rarely reached, there has been an almost total absence of any exclusively domestic cause for the alteration, and it has consequently been followed by few signs to indicate that anything unusual has taken place. The demand for gold in France and some parts of Germany to pay for food, and the unexpected and sudden measures taken to obtain it, created a corresponding movement in all quarters. As regards her general position, however, England stood in just the same relation to other countries before it occurred as she occupied afterward. Its effects, therefore, were relatively unimportant, and enough has since been witnessed to demonstrate that in the absence of any abnormal influences there was nothing in the state of English commerce to lead to pressure of any kind. Indeed, so long as the rise is universal, and we are not placed at a comparative disadvantage by it, there will be no national cause for alarm, whatever point may be reached. The experience of America and other countries where the rate has been commonly from from 8 to 15 per cent. shows the conditions to which, under certain circumstances, trade can healthily adapt itself.

With respect to the future, this solidity of our commerce is sufficient to dispel all anxiety, and there is no reason to regard the third year of the war with any diminution of the trust rightly entertained at the commencement of the preceding two. Happily, the public are being gradually disabused of the vague terror that war and financial confusion are inseparably connected. A great nation making enormous annual additions to its capital from the profits of an undisturbed trade can carry on hostilities for any number of years without necessarily experiencing a moment of monetary difficulty. Of course, it is deplorable to sink in this way what might be applied to our material progress, but even in that respect regret is diminished by the fact that instead of so applying it, we usually squander it in foreign loans or schemes which are ultimately repudiated or broken up.

All that is requisite to insure safety is that the Government should resolutely limit its expenditure to a point which will not cause the annual efflux of bullion to exceed the realized surplus at our disposal; and, as the circumstances necessitating that precaution are inexorable, there can be no pardon for inattention to it. Whatever devices may be resorted to—unlimited issues of paper, suspension of specie payments, or even, as in Russia, a prohibition of the export of gold—nothing can do away with the annual requirements for bullion to meet all the excessive imports the war occasions. *Hence our power of continuing the war must depend exclusively upon our power of getting gold.* As we possess this power, however, to a greater extent than any other country, such a condition ought not to be considered a hard one. We have the certainty that in fighting upon these terms there are none who can hold out so long, and that it is the consciousness of this fact that everywhere inspires awe.

That in the present state of our trade our annual gains are amply sufficient for an expenditure which no other country can rival has been shown by the results of the past year. Notwithstanding the prodigality of our direct outlay, the grant of loans to Sardinia and Turkey, and the continuous disbursements for public works in India, Canada and elsewhere, to which we had committed ourselves before any peril was apprehended, the specie at the Bank of England is only £1,600,000 below the point at which it stood two months after the declaration of war, while the quantities held by other establishments in the United Kingdom are in excess of their usual aggregate.

Foreign merchants will not take securities in payment for their goods any more than they will take bank-notes. To meet that large proportion of the expenses of a war which represents the extraordinary profits of contractors, shipowners, &c., and which, involving merely a transfer of money from the community at large to certain individuals of their body, terminates in no actual loss to the nation, loans are the true resources; but for anybody beyond they are a delusion. Satisfaction, therefore, may be felt that, in the unlikely event of the Government being rash enough to bring this truth to a practical test, there would still be a means of averting the peril that would ensue and of giving them time to return to a wiser course.

It is true that in case of mismanagement on this point one legitimate palliative is open to us, and it is well that such is the fact, since it is impossible to foresee into what mistakes Government may yet be led, by the frequent repetition of the phrases that, in the conduct of the struggle, money is not to be considered, and that it remains to be seen how far the maintenance of specie payments is compatible with a state of war. These cries, like those of the currency theorists, would beget an impression that, owing to our credit, our means are illimitable, and that, at the worst, all that a minister has to do is to create consols for what he wants, or impose fresh taxes. In the gold question, however, neither a creation of consols nor the heaping on of taxes can help us.

The present constitution of the currency leaves us always with a magnificent expedient for any sudden emergency. An issue of £1 notes might set free at any time probably not less than £20,000,000 of bullion. Like all such aids, however, it would admit of no repetition, and should, therefore, be held up merely for the instruction of our enemies, as showing the extraordinary reserves that must be exhausted before they can hope to see us even approaching the premonitory symptoms of a state of real difficulty.

If, however, our expenditure had been carried greatly beyond these limits, what would have been the result? A Bank Restriction Act and an issue of irredeemable paper would render the coin now in circulation available for export, but half of it would probably be hoarded, and after the other half—amounting perhaps to £40,000,000—had been sent away, we should find in the succeeding year that the limitation of expenditure by which we might voluntarily have preserved the credit of the country would be forced upon us in the midst of disaster and confusion. When in our prodigality we had parted with all we possessed, and had injured our commerce in the act, we should learn that upon that commerce for the future must our only supplies depend.

The belief is, consequently, warranted that, with ordinary care, our monetary position is impregnable. In fact, assuming a continuance of the war, and of the steady avoidance of speculation which is its consequence, it may be said there has rarely been a time when our prospects have presented fewer elements of uncertainty. The exertions on the Continent to obtain gold from us have left us unusually free from claims from foreign countries; the Australian crisis having passed, there is no apprehension, such as commonly prevails even in the best times, that at least some individual market can be pointed out where, from a glut of our goods, a reaction is to be expected; the prevailing rates of interest offer no difficulty, because, being general, they fail to compromise our power of competition with other nations, and our home supplies of food are fully equal to an average, while the favorable Autumn and high prices have stimulated a further increase of agricultural activity. *We have also the certainty of benefiting more than any other country by that free expenditure always consequent in America upon a successful harvest and a heavy foreign demand;* and, finally, the latest accounts, both from California and Australia, give the assurance, not only of a continuous, but of a large and steady increase of the influence of the gold discoveries.

It is, at the same time, to be borne in mind that with every month the prospect becomes stronger of a return of some of the immense supplies of specie already sent to the East. The process of hoarding, even among the most unenlightened populations, never goes beyond a certain point, and there are indications in Turkey and elsewhere of its approaching cessation—a result which must be accelerated by the high value of money. To China the drain continues without a sign of diminution, but a considerable portion of it is on American account; and it is therefore partially met by increased receipts from that country. Within the last 30 years there have been two examples of a similar outflow. In neither case, however, although both lasted a long time, was it so protracted as in the present instance.

From this review we arrive at conclusions calculated to give faith to every one in the full maintenance of our credit and prosperity. It will be seen that, whatever may be the general rates of discount we are perfectly in a state to accommodate ourselves to them, and that all that is necessary for our continued security is that the Bank should unflinchingly continue to keep their charges up to the [illegible] continent. This of itself will operate as a warning sufficient to restrict the Governments both of France and England within the bounds of legitimate expenditure.

But while the commercial and agricultural classes have thus every cause for confidence and satisfaction, it must be acknowledged that those large extensive sections of the community which include all persons of fixed incomes are subjected to serious hardship. They are forced to sustain, simultaneously, the effect of the gold discoveries upon prices, and the full but far from impartial severity of the Income-tax, and are shut out from all countervailing advantages. This, which is a point for the Government to keep in view in adjusting the popular burdens, since, while they can palliate, they may avoid aggravating it, seems almost the sole exception to the general well-being.

If, on the other hand, contrary to expectation, the war should suddenly end, although a period of wonderful development would follow, the time for real anxiety would then approach. Whenever a new period of inflation in England shall arrive it will be fraught with a new and singular danger. The secret discovered by foreign Governments and corporations just before the outbreak of hostilities, that by guaranteeing a certain amount of interest they may attract our capital without limit for the execution of public works, will be made use of to an extent to which it is difficult to see any termination, except the usual one of a grand convulsion.

Previously to the interruption caused by the war countless schemes of this kind were in preparation, and in the subsequent two years projectors have been busy at all points preparing to add to the number. When Europe is again in repose they will flock round every Government, and, inasmuch as all proposals for great national undertakings are deservedly popular with the masses, while they flatter the vanity of potentates and the cupidity of courtiers, the success of their endeavors is likely to be limited only by their capacity for invention. In this way the movement will go on until a crisis of unexampled magnitude will reveal that it is in peace, and not in war, our financial position is most assailable, and probably that while we have been constructing every great work that could add to the glory of foreign cities and ports, including, of course, those of Russia, we have neglected all similar duties at home, and have impoverished ourselves to a point which must condemn us still to a postponement of them.

Cotton Movement.

From Wright's Weekly Circular, Jan. 12.

The rains in the South have interfered with out-door business, and with the loading of vessels materially. The mails are still behind nearly a week, and from Apalachicola, St. Marks and other points in Florida, no mail has been received for 17 days. The annoyance will be equally felt in all Southern cities by a corresponding failure of the mails hence. The shipments from the South to Northern ports, other than New-York, to the latest mail dates, are this year 142,000 bales, against 64,000 last year. This will, in a measure, account for the high prices ruling for the better qualities in the Southern markets, and proves that our domestic spinners are laying in earlier than usual a supply of cotton.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	1,6[illegible],000	978,000	1,085,000	1,394,000
Exports to Great Britain	530,000	467,000	399,070	647,000
Exports to France	159,000	109,000	99,000	168,000
Exp'ts to other For. Ports	135,000	80,000	67,000	84,000
Total Exports	854,000	686,000	565,000	849,000
Stock on hand	681,000	343,000	494,000	576,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	109,000	65,000	76,000	101,000
Exports to Great Britain	29,000	56,000	31,000	76,000
Exports to France	9,000	11,000	15,000	7,000
Exp'ts to other For. Ports	9,000	11,000	4,000	14,000
Total Exports	47,000	78,000	50,000	97,000

The Imports of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The following are the Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Jan. 18:

Dry Goods	$513,911	Molasses	$34,996
Iron and Steel	27,000	Linseed	17,881
Hides and Skins	17,518	Other articles	160,697
Total			$769,033

Providence Market.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Jan. 19.

COTTON is steady, at unchanged rates. WOOL more active at advanced prices. Sales of the week 86,500 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS active; prices firm. Sales 48,400 pieces.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 18.

Sales of COTTON during the week, 12,500 bales, at unchanged prices. Stock on hand, 44,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Stocks are steady. We quote:

Pennsylvania Fives	82	Morris Canal	12¾
Reading Railroad	43⅝	Pennsylvania Railr'd	44½
Long Island Railroad	15¼		

Cincinnati Stock Sales.

At the Stock Board, Merchants' Exchange, and at private sale, by Hewson & Holmes.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 16, 1856—BONDS.—$5,000 Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 per cent. Bonds, due in '83 at 15 days, 89; $1,000 do., cash, 89; $2,800 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Income Bonds, 49; $2,0[illegible] Hillsborough and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds, 55; $9,500 Coving. and Lex. R. R. Co. 6 per cent. Income Bonds, 42; $4,000 Coving. and Lex. R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 60¾; $3,000 Cin. & Chicago R. R. Co. 8 per cent. Real Estate Bonds, 30 days, 83¼; $725 Little Miami R. R. Co., Dividend Scrip, 86; $294 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. Co. Dividend Bonds, 65; $10,000 City of Jeffersonville 6 per cent. Bonds, 55; $3,000 Hillsborough and Cin. R. R. Co. 7 per cent. 1st Mort. Bonds, 50 and int. STOCKS.—100 shares Ohio and Miss. R. R., 7 and int.; 300 do., 3¾ and int.; 85 do. 3⅜ and int.; 28 do. 4; 31 Indiana Central R. R., 45; 40 Little Miami, 86¾; 115 Marietta and Cincinnati, 17 and int.; 200 Eaton and Hamilton, 26¾; 400 do., 30; 400 do., 30¾; 50 Cin. & Chicago, 10¾; 20 Cin., H. m. and Dayton, 69¾; 160 Cov. and Lex., 60 days, 22¼; 14 Cin., Wil. and Zanesville, 35; 25 Greenville and Miami, 6.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Horatio Bigelow, Thos. A. Biddle, Philadelphia; M. Hirschfeld, M. Schener, M. Pomeroy and friend, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wade, child and servant; James Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brawn, Mrs. Thomas John, Newark; Richard Morely and Miss Morely, Rev. Wm. Arthur, James Freel, H. Marean, H. Knecht, S. Brush, J. A. Van Amburgh, Dr. Calvin, M. Fitch, M. Overman, Lieut. McGill, Miss Fliza B. Carroll and sister, Hillsboro, Ohio; Charles Robertson, Toronto; Henry Mason, [illegible]burg; Miss E. M. Beckley, Wm. Barmer, John Davis, Michigan; W. D. Mckimm, Henry Schomdorff, George C. Thomas, Washington; Mrs. John Barry, Thomas Ansley, Richard B. Osborne, G. and A. Bouillon, L. G. Fau cux, Henry Stowe, Jr., M. de Orsay, New-York; James Setton, B. Wallace, George F. Canner, Jose Arques, lady and three children; Thomas Bullman, Thomas Haycock, S. Milliken, Jr., John Palmer, Virginia; B. Haviland, John Black, Canada; Peter Malarchie, Jean Abcesa, Charles Beaudoin, S. L. Oppenheim, L. Starmhager, New-York; Miss Ann Gill, John Duther, J. de la Mare, Jacques Piatt, John McCulloch, L. Hall, New-York; and several servants. Total, 79.

In steamship Southerner, for Charleston—Miss Hattie Cobb, Dr. Ross, Mrs. A. Ross, Miss Ross, Miss M. Henry, Miss L. R. Wright, Jos. Parr, Miss H. G. Bacot, Miss Emma Bacot, W. C. Congdon, A. Campbell, Miss Smith, S. Hirsch, N. Stone, G. C. Hakes, L. N. Ettinge, C. G. Bissell, A. D. Fish, P. Fairman, and 18 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—H. C. Ellsasser and lady, 4 children and 2 servants, Miss Robert, E. C. Fisher and lady, J. B. Hoyt and lady, R. C. Reed and lady, S. H. Provost and lady, Miss Mary Provost, Miss E. J. Provost, Mrs. T. M. Ferguson, Miss Ferguson, Miss Jennie Ferguson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Ingersoll and three children, Mrs. Charles Spell, Mrs. W. Abbey, Mrs. Thompson and servant, Mrs. Fielding and infant, H. Cramer, E. H. Senior, Lyman R. Walker, G. R. Bell, J. W. Hinchcliffe, Frederick Smith, Henry L. Brown, John H. Brinkerhoff, George W. Chase, George E. Peck, H. B. Putnam, lady and child, J. B. Fielding, lady and child, I. Tyler, lady and child, Lieut. Ward, U. S. A., and lady, W. H. Elliott, S. B. Parkman, J. C. Haywood, Henry Taylor, C. H. Lawrence, J. J. Jacobus, Mrs. Menpo, child and servant, Capt. Charles Collins, Miss Footman, Master Woodbridge, S. Wilmot, G. M. Nichols, R. T. Maugin, and 38 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow—Mr. Edward Dana and lady, Dr. H. C. Murray, wife and family, Messrs. Robert Watson, James Fairaie, Wm. Mitchell, F. W. Mansel, Wm. Anderson, John Jackson, James Brood, Frederick Bradbury, John Eccleston, George Houghton, John R. Stevens, Wm. Pettingrew, Thomas Kidd, Wm. Macpherson, J. H. McVicker and lady, Jas. Allen, Misses Dustan and Bridgeman, and 84 in the steerage.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—J. A. Burnham, S. L. Gulon, Miss F. Short, W. A. White, Mrs. Crane, Henry R. Ryer, George H. Raymond, E. C. Center, F. Harper, W. F. Burden and lady, W. A. Bucher, W. G. Murray, Theobald Vale, and 7 in the steerage.

In ship J. W. Fanning, from Galveston—Miss Jelonic and 4 children, Mrs. Tilton, Mary Tibo.

In bark W. E. Trout, from New-Orleans—John Kelly and lady.

In brig Erie, from Black River, Jam.—Mrs. Daley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 18	Sun sets	5 04	Moon rises	6 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 48	Gov. Island	8 32	Hell Gate	10 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E. K. Collins; Southerner, Ewen, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Advance, Thompson, Havre, Walsh, Carver & Chase; W. S. Lindsay, Gray, Havre, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Kate Lincoln, Wells, Demarara, [illegible]; Col. Ledyard, Beckwith, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Johanna Louisa, (Brem.,) Treadwell, Goodwill & Mohr.

Brigs Zoara, Leighton, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Bolivar, (Brem.,) Von Hagen, Bolivar, Oelrichs & Co.; Marietta, (Br.,) Smith, Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. DeWolf; Tavernier, Lester, Key West, R. S. Maitland & Co.

Schooners J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston, Brett & Tallman; Moonlight, Rogers, Wilmington, J. R. Gilmore & Co.; E. C. Mears, Weeks, Washington, J. H. Mathews; Berean, Mayo, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Hannah Warwick, Warwick, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; [illegible]

Propeller Westernport, Berry, Portland.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, 68 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. 17th inst., [illegible], schr. Wide World, found [illegible]

Ship J. W. Fanning, Luddy, Galveston, [illegible], with mdse. to J. H. Brower & Co. [illegible], experienced a heavy gale from N. to N. W., [illegible] accompanied with heavy rain and hail [illegible]

Ship Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans [illegible] of Dec. 31, flour, cotton, &c., to W. T. Frost. [illegible]

Ship Toulon, Upham, New-Orleans [illegible], with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. Had experienced very heavy weather, split sails, stove [illegible], and received some damage to stern.

Bark W. E. Trout, Dean, New-Orleans Dec. 28, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase. [illegible] experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E. to S. E. [illegible], lon. 77, split maintopsail, and lost and stove part of deck load, stove boat, lost head rails and [illegible]; carried outwater and received other damage; had very heavy gales from the westward.

Bark H. L. Rutgers, Delano, St. Marks 14 ds., with cotton and tobacco to Brodie & Pettis. [illegible] off Cape Lookout, saw a bark painted black, with a white streak; had main and mizzen masts carried away close to the deck, the foremast standing, with all sail set upon it; was [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig Wm. [illegible], Whitney, St. Marks [illegible], with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. Jan. 6, [illegible], during a gale, had fine sails, lost foremast, [illegible], &c.

Brig Ben Dunning, (of Portland,) Dunning, [illegible], with cotton, &c., to Peck, Church & Co. [illegible], experienced a violent gale from S. E. to W.

Brig Baker, Pitell, Tobasco [illegible], with hides and sarsaparilla to Shiers & Oliver. [illegible]

Schr. J. W. Pierce, (lighter,) from the wreck of bark John Farnum, ashore on Squan Beach.

Schrs. Emily and Hannah, from the wreck of bark [illegible] J. Edward, ashore on the Hook. Also, [illegible]

Schr. Reliance, Russell, Ocracoke, N. C., with corn to master.

Schr. Larakah, (of Orrington,) Brown, Balize, Hond., [illegible] ds., with mahogany and logwood to E. Corlies—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather, received damage in sails, rigging, &c.; [illegible] of Hatteras.

Schr. Solomon Andrews, Putnam, Washington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to R. Blossom & Sons.

Schr. W. W. Wood, Falkenberg, from bark John Farnum, ashore at Squan, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to the Board of Underwriters.

Schr. G. P. Kane, [illegible], from brig [illegible], ashore at Barnegat, with brandies to Board of Underwriters.

Schr. Christina, Woolsey, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. J. Smith, Crusey, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Florida, Mott, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Direct, Van Name, Virginia, with oysters.

Propeller Osceola, Kinney, Providence.

Propeller Quinnebaug, Hollum, Norwich.

ARRIVED.....SUNDAY, Jan. 20.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Cumming, from Glasgow Dec. 27, via Halifax Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to J. McSymon. She brings two papers only of Dec. [illegible]

Ship Tallman, Thomas, London, [illegible] days, with chalk and 5 passengers, to Crocker & Warren. June 11, lat. 37, [illegible], fell in with bark Mary Dunham, Capt. Jenks, hence for Glasgow, full of water, and took from her the officers and crew, and brought them to this port.

Ship James Drake, Jones, Trapani, (Sicily,) [illegible] ds., with salt to John B. Sard.

Bark Burlington, (of Bath,) Randall, Leghorn, [illegible], with marble, rags, &c., and 11 steerage passengers, to C. C. Duncan & Co. On the 5th inst., was on George's Banks in 12 fathoms water; [illegible]

[illegible]

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston, [illegible] &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced heavy weather; [illegible]

Bark Benjamin Hallet, (of Philadelphia,) Little, New-Orleans, [illegible] ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark R. A. Ewling, (of Norfolk,) [illegible], with flour and tobacco to master. [illegible] N. of Hatteras, with gales from W. to [illegible]

Brig S. Webster, (of Lubec,) [illegible] with plaster, laths, &c., to [illegible]

Brig Lancaster, Herriman, New-Orleans [illegible]

Brig Frio, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglas, Black River, Jam., [illegible] ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. Has had very heavy weather; [illegible]

Brig Hermanus Francisco, (Dutch,) [illegible], Amsterdam, via [illegible] 55 days, mdse. to Funch & Meincke. Has had very heavy weather and gales for the past 30 days; lost long and small boats, [illegible]

Brig Ellen Munroe, (Br.,) Taylor, [illegible]

Brig Putnam, Munday, Savannah Dec. [illegible], with bark, balsam, tobacco, &c., to Everett & Brown. Jan. 4, Gun Key light-house bearing E. N. E. distant 9 miles, saw ship Neptune of Boston; [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Julia Rogers, (of Hampden,) Perkins, Savannah [illegible], with logwood, rum and sugar to master. [illegible] in the S. E. gale, when off Hatteras, lost [illegible]

Schr Wake, Taylor, Wilmington [illegible], with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Louis Fox, Beaming, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. John R. Watson, Eldridge, Norfolk, [illegible], with naval stores to Johnson & Sleight.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacey, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Era, Chamberlain, Boston, with mdse. to W. B. Herrick.

Schr. J. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] days, with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Halsted, Maryland, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Sloop William F. Brewster, (lighter,) Lord, from ship Stingray, ashore at Fire Island, with rolls of [illegible] to Board of Underwriters.

Schr. Manie, Ketchum, Boston, with mdse. to [illegible]

Schr. [illegible] W. Alexander, Spofford, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Marcia, Farrow, Spear Rockland.

Propeller Pelican, Williams, Providence.

Propeller Shetucket, Geer, Norwich.

WIND—During the day N. to N. N. E.

Below.

Ship Maid of Orleans, from New-Orleans, (by pilot-boat A. B. Nielson.)

Bark W. O. Alden, Bates, from Belize, (Hond.,) by Capt. Hazard, of steamtug Leviathan. Also, by the same, schrs. Manhassett, from Savannah, 6 ds., and E. Smith, (of Chatham,) from New-Bedford for Norfolk.

Brig Doctor Knipps, Lorenz, from Newcastle, by Capt. Morrell, of steamtug Huntress.

Brig Tolulah, Amesbury, from New-Orleans.

Schr. Scioto, from South Carolina with cleanser.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, West, Liverpool; Southerner, Ewen, Charleston; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah; ships Advance, Thompson, Havre; M. Angelo, Robinson, Antwerp; Aurora, Bunting, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The steamship Jamestown, which was due the 18th, has not yet arrived, but is expected to-day. Also, the James Adger, due on Saturday, from Charleston. She is expected on Tuesday.

Brig Abeona, recently ashore at Throgg's Point, was got off on Friday night, and brought to the City.

The ship Orphan, Kempton, from New-Orleans, was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Screamer.

Disasters.

Jan. 8, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], was seen ship [illegible], bound N.

The schooner James L. Morris, Creesy, from Virginia, bound to this port, with a large and valuable cargo of oysters to J. and C. Thompson, sprung aleak in the gale from N. W. of Tuesday, the 8th, and when she had 9 feet of water in her hold, and her deck between wind and water, she was abandoned, the captain and crew taking to the yawl. They were afterwards picked up by a brig bound to New-Hampshire. The precise date and other particulars could not be obtained; but something more definite, in regard to it may be learned in a day or two.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At [illegible], Dec. [illegible], bark W. O. Alden, Bates, for New-York, same day. [illegible]